FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR MBFR REPRESENTATIVE ON PROPOSED REDUCTIONS

AU081257 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 82 p 1

[CTK report: "In the Interest of Stability in Europe; The Head of the CSSR Delegation at the Vienna Negotiations on the Socialist Countries' Proposal"]

[Text] Vienna, 4 Mar (CTK) -- The head of the CSSR delegation, Ambassador Emil Keblusek, on Thursday addressed the plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the numerical strength of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. He first emphasized that the recent proposal of the socialist countries pertaining to the text of the agreement on mutual reduction of the numerical strength of the armed forces and the reduction of armaments and on measures connected with them in the first stage in central Europe, affirms the socialist countries' endeavor to arrive at real results in the sphere of military detente.

"The entire proposal, beginning with the preamble and ending with the final articles, is aimed at one task only -- to strengthen world peace and create more stable relations in the center of our continent," the Czechoslovak representative said. "The latest proposal, no doubt, is mutually acceptable and allows for compromise. And the final objective of the negotiations -- after concluding the two stages to reduce the overall number of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe to an identical collective ceiling of 900,000 men for each group -- is in full accord with the primary principle of not violating the security of either side. In order that military parity not be upset in the future as well, the proposal counts on the reduction of ground forces as well as on the reduction of air forces. And, finally, the numbers to be reduced in the first stage -- 20,000 Soviet troops and 13,000 U.S. troops -- is the result of a long and detailed assessment of the entire issue.

"The socialist countries also recommend a just procedure:

"The Soviet Union would reduce its ground forces by divisions, the United States by brigades. The specific structure of the ground forces to be reduced must be entered in a protocol, which would be attached to the agreement. According to our proposal, the ground forces would be withdrawn with their weapons and combat technology. This is logical and justified because a genuine reduction of the high concentration of military potentials is impossible without reducing armaments."

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation expressed the hope that the West will no longer make the agreement on the adoption of the latest proposal dependent on preliminary conditions.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE MEETING

AU101957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 10 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Addressing the group that is elaborating the final document of the all-European forum, the Romanian representative reiterated Romania's stand on the neutral and non-aligned countries' initiative, highlighting that the draft document incorporated a considerable number of provisions which were agreed upon at the previous stages and which should be maintained. As for the solutions of compromise advanced by the neutral and non-aligned countries in relation to those problems which were not solved yet, further efforts should be made towards understanding and proving growing political will so that an agreement be reached which should take into account the interests of all the participating states as well as the imperative of continuing and developing the CSCE process.

The Romanian delegation is ready to cooperate actively with the representatives of the other participating states in order to attain, as soon as possible, the objectives the countries signatory to the Final Act set by common consensus. The draft document -- the Romanian representative said -- takes into account the exigency of observing and developing the decalogue of principles contained in the Final Act and, particularly, the necessity of agreeing upon new measures in view of effectively applying them. Romania has attached great importance to the strict observance of the principles and norms of international law, and consistently declared for the establishment of relations among the participating states on the basis of full respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. She has also attached special importance to all European states' undertaking to give up forces and threat of force in international relations. Developments -- the Romanian representative said in conclusion -- prove that it is in the interest of the European states and the whole world to take unflinching action for a definitive renunciation of force, for the exclusive use of peaceful means, of the dialogue and negotiations.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT CSCE MEETING

AU102055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The Bulgarian delegate Stefan Staykov spoke at the regular session of the Madrid meeting. He pointed out the necessity of restoring mutual trust among the states participating in the meeting as a main prerequisite for successful work of the session and for the development of the all-European detente process. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation stressed that mutual trust and detente are a subject of specific negotiations at the Madrid meeting, and it is the duty of the participants to find a solution likely to consolidate trust and detente, and raise them to a higher level.

MTI CITES HUNGARIAN DELEGATE AT CSCE TALKS

LD101152 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 9 Mar (MTI) -- "The Hungarian delegation welcomes the New York programme, which makes it possible to continue the Madrid meeting as scheduled", said Mrs. Istvanne Papp, head of department of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the first full session of the meeting on Tuesday. The Hungarian delegate assigned the elaboration of the work programme to the common stand of the delegates and the important role played by the neutral and non-aligned countries.

"The meeting is characterized by diverging or directly contrary views", said the Hungarian delegate and recalled that all problems could be solved in Helsinki too, if finding common interest were put in the focus.

"The Hungarian delegation will do its best to contribute to the elaboration of a content and balanced final document, as it is laid down in the resolution on the work programme", stressed the Hungarian delegate.

MLADENOV ENDS SWEDEN VISIT, LEAVES FOR NORWAY

AU102100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The official visit of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to Sweden has ended. He has departed for Norway. At Stocklholm Airport Petur Mladenov was seen off by Ola Ullsten, his Swedish colleague, and by other officials. Before his departure Comrade Petur Mladenov visited the (Asea) firm in the city of [name indistinct] which is actively cooperating with Bulgarian enterprises in the drafting and production of robot systems in the metallurgical industry and transportation. This visit became the expression of the common wish for strengthening the positive trends which have come about recently in Bulgarian-Swedish relations. After having been briefed on the activities of the enterprise, Minister Petur Mladenov expressed the wish that new, even more efficient results should be obtained in bilateral cooperation through the promising efforts of both the Bulgarian enterprises and institutes and the Swedish firm.

Comrade Petur Mladenov also gave a reception at the Bulgarian Embassy in Stocklholm in honor of Ola Ullsten, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden. The two ministers proposed toasts to the consolidation of cooperation and friendship between Bulgaria and Sweden, and to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Minister Petur Mladenov presented jubilee medals of Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary to a group of Swedish friends of Bulgaria who have considerably contributed to the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary in Sweden and to the development of bilateral relations.

Arrival in Oslo 10 Mar

AU110920 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Oslo, 11 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, arrived in the Kingdom of Norway last night at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of that country, Mr Sven Stray. The Bulgarian foreign minister will pay a two-day official visit here. He is expected to discuss with his Norwegian colleague questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation and some international issues related to peace and security in Europe.

WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

Dzhurov Reception

AU111048 Sofia NARDONA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, gave a reception at the "Vrana" residence last night in honor of Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Sees Zhivkov, Filipov

AU111032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense. Marshal Viktor Kulikov was also received by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Marshal Viktor Kulikov has left our country.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW SYRIAN, TANZANIAN ENVOYS

Syrian Ambassador

AU102026 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 10 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressed satisfaction with the steady ascent of Bulgaro-Syrian relations.

"Relations are of sincere friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation in different spheres of life," said he today, accepting the credentials of the newly appointed Syrian ambassador here, Mr Taha al-Khayrat.

Mr Todor Zhivkov underlined that Bulgaria will continue to render complete and selfless support to the just struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic and the other Arab states for an all-round settling of the Middle East problem and realization of the irrevocable right of the people of Palestine to self-determination and establishment of their own state. Recalling that Bulgaria denounces Israel's unlawful decision to annex the Golan Heights, a part of the Syrian territory, he expressed again the solidarity of Bulgaria with Syria's struggle in defence of her legitimate rights. "Our people realize how important is the consistent position of the socialist community countries and their support to our national cause, with the Palestinian cause in the fore," stressed Mr Taha al-Khayrat.

Tanzanian Ambassador

AU102022 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 10 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today the newly-appointed ambassador of Tanzania here, Mr Isaac Abraham Sepetu, who presented his credentials. The Bulgarian leader assessed highly the constructive role of Tanzania in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa for the consolidation of unity of the African peoples. He noted with satisfaction that the positions of the two countries on the major international problems coincide or are close. "We are satisfied with the development of Bulgaro-Tanzanian political, economic and cultural relations," emphasized Mr Todor Zhivkov.

On his part the Tanzanian ambassador expressed gratitude on behalf of his government for the help rendered by Bulgaria to Tanzania in her development by sending there highly qualified specialists.

PREMIER FILIPOV VISITS SLIVEN OKRUG 9-10 MAR

AU092000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Sliven today to participate in the 10th congress of the Light Industry Workers Trade Union, which is opening tomorrow. Comrade Filipov visited the "Georgi Dimitrov" combine, the "Vasil Kolarov" glass production plant, the "Lenin" electric appliances plant, the "Bulgarplod" okrug enterprise, and other industrial projects, as well as public service centers. He was briefed on the work of the managements and of the workers collectives in the respective enterprises in connection with the fulfillment of counterplans.

Later on, Comrade Grisha Filipov held a meeting at the Sliven party house, where he was briefed by Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the okrug BCP committee, on the work of the party and economic leaderships of the okrug in connection with implementing the tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress. The meeting was attended by Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry, Liliyana Dimitrova, secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, and members of the okrug party committee bureau and the okrug people's council executive committee.

At Trade Union Meeting

AU101737 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Summary] "The 10th congress of the Light Industry Workers Trade Union began in Sliven this morning. Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Grigorov, chief of the BCP Central Committee Organization Department; Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry; Liliyana Dimitrova, secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and Hero of Socialist Labor; Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the Sliven Okrug Party Committee, and other officials attended the congress." Petur Petrov, chairman of the Light Industry Workers Trade Union, read an accountability report.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

AU081654 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 8 March 1982 carries a live relay from the Sofia Opera House of a festive meeting held on the occasion of International Women's Day. At 1604 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of the "honorary presidium" headed by Todor Zhivkov and "other leaders." The meeting is chaired and opened by Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee, who gives the floor to Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly. He reads the greeting message of the BCP Central Committee to Bulgarian women on their holiday. Todorov takes the floor at 1607 GMT and describes the development of the Bulgarian women from the days of lack of rights to their full participation in political, economic, scientific and cultural life, under the care of the BCP. The speaker points out that "the primary duty of Bulgarian women is still motherhood." He expresses the party's gratitude to women for their share in all public duties and responsibilities, but also for their "loving care and tenderness toward children and families." Todorov further speaks about economic successes since the 12th BCP Congress and about the present efforts devoted to the intensification of economy and correct application of the new economic approach and mechanism.

At 1615 GMT Todorov turns to international issues and especially to the "serious undermining of world peace and international security" caused by the U.S. policy which causes concern and anxiety among "mothers and women" throughout the world. He expresses hope that Bulgarian women will continue "to contribute to the cohesion of the women's movement in Bulgaria and throughout the world." Todorov further wishes happiness and successes to Bulgarian women on the occasion of their holiday, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. His reading of the greeting message is accompanied by applause.

At 1619 GMT the floor is given to Liliyana Dimitrova, member of the BCP Central Committee, secretary of the Trade Unions Central Council and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Movement Committee, to reply to the BCP Central Committee greeting message. She addresses Zhivkov and the other leaders and expresses "sincere and heartfelt gratitude for the words addressed to Bulgarian women and for the care devoted by the party to women." The speaker points out that "8 March is a day of struggle and solidarity on an international scale, and the prestige of this holiday is steadily growing throughout the world." Liliyana Dimitrova describes the happy atmosphere in which Bulgarian women are celebrating their holiday this year. She further dwells on the virtues and achievements of Bulgarian women in the past and today. Liliyana Dimitrova speaks on improvement and rationalization methods introduced by women in the economic sector, especially as regards the increase and improvements of consumer goods, and pledges further efforts in this respect. She "admits that we are in debt to the party and state as regards increasing our nation," and then dwells on problems of the international women's movement, especially as regards the peace struggle. Liliyana Dimitrova closes her address at 1631 GMT after expressing once more her gratitude and "affection" to Todor Zhivkov personally and through him to the party and government.

The floor is then given to Tanya Ivanova, scientific collaborator of the Intercosmos program and doctor of physics, who reads telegrams to the leadership of the International Democratic Women's Federation in East Berlin and to the United Nations secretary general, appealing for peace and for nuclear disarmament, as well as for cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The telegrams are unanimously approved.

At 1640 GMT Elena Lagadinova once more expresses gratitude to Todor Zhivkov for attending the meeting and to all those present for their participation, after which she declares the official part of the meeting closed. After a 20-minute intermission, the festivities will continue with a ballet performance, Lagadinova adds. At 1644 the announcer reports the end of the live relay from Sofia Opera House after listing the following leaders as present: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Valev, Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Prague Mayor

LD051224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The Romanian military delegation, headed by Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee and defense minister, was received today at the old town hall by the mayor of Prague, Frantizek Stafa. In a friendly discussion he acquainted the guests with the history, presence and prospects of Prague and the endeavor of its inhabitants to make it an exemplary socialist city.

Olteanu Ends Visit 5 Mar

LD052136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The Romanian military delegation, headed by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister of national defense, today ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

During the final talks between Army Gen Martin Dzur CSSR minister of national defence and Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Romanian Peoples Republic it was stressed that the visit of the Romanian military delegation contributed to the deepening of friendly relations between the two armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

At Ruzyn Airport the guests were seen off by head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, Eugen Turzo by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of the national defense and other personages.

HUSAK, JAKES, LENART MEET WITH MSZMP'S HAVASI

LD102044 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Mar (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here Wednesday Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi, on a one-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

They appreciated close and all-round cooperation between the two parties and the two countries. They also underlined the importance of working meetings of the two countries' officials, and exchange of views from the construction of socialist society and from the joint struggle for peace, detente and progress in the world.

Ferenc Havasi also held talks with Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes and First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart on promotion of bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

INDRA-LED ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA

AU101435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Mar 82 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny Damascus dispatch: "From the CSSR Federal Assembly Delegation's Stay in Syria; Visit to Qunietra and Basrah"]

[Text] Damascus, 8 Mar -- The CSSR Federal Assembly delegation, which is currently on an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic, on Monday visited the cities Quneitra and Basrah.

In Quneitra, a city that was occupied by the Israeli Army in 1967-74 and then, shortly prior to the Israeli evacuation, barbarously destroyed by the occupiers, the Czechoslovak deputies were welcomed by (Hasan Sakr), governor of the area and city mayor. Alois Indra, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, stated that the Czechoslovak deputies' visit to Quneitra, a city at the foot of the Golan Heights, is particularly significant at a time when his Syrian territory had been illegally annexed by Israel. The visit shows that the CSSR is firmly standing on the side of the Syrian people and fully supporting Syria's efforts to regain the territory that had been illegally occupied by Israel since 1967.

In Basrah, an important historical center 135 km to the south of the capital, the Czechoslovak deputies inspected the antique fortress and the amphitheater dating from the second century A.D.

Meeting with Syrian Premier

LD102202 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 10 Mar (CTK correspondent) -- The visiting Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra was received by Syrian Premier 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm here Wednesday.

Their cordial and friendly discussion was dedicated mainly to a review of good friendly relations between the two countries and the possibilities of their expansion.

Special attention was paid to the prospects of Czechoslovak-Syrian trade exchanges.

The Czechoslovak parliamentarians were also received by assistant secretary-general of the Ba'th Party 'Abdallah al-Ahmar. They exchanged information on the activity of the fraternal parties and the national fronts of Syria and Czechoslovakia.

PLO'S QADDUMI MEETS OFFICIALS IN PRAGUE 8 MAR

LD082130 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 8 Mar (CTK) -- Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Affairs Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization met with representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Foreign Ministry and the National Front Central Committee during his stop-over in Prague today.

Present at the meeting was head of the PLO office in Prague Atif Salim Abu Bakr.

PITRA, VARGA RECEIVED BY GORBACHEV IN USSR

LD101620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today in Moscow received Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is on a working visit in the Soviet Union.

During a cordial conversation Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress in agriculture and above all about detailed preparations of the main tasks of the food program in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra, who is accompanied by Julius Varga, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, characterized the tasks laid down for Czechoslovak agriculture by the 16th party congress and the method of the implementation of the party's agricultural policy on the basis of the conclusions of the 4th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

BILAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN

AU081249 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Ambassador's Reception"]

[Text] Prague, 4 Mar (CTK) -- On Thursday Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Vaclav Kouba, CSSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in connection with his taking up the diplomatic post.

CHARTER 77 DOCUMENT APPEALS TO CSSR AUTHORS

NC091224 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 9 Mar (AFP) -- Works by more than 200 Czechoslovak writers are banned from publication in Czechoslovakia, according to a Charter 77 report that reached here today. The document listed authors of varying generations, specialities and opinions, among them some writers who are deceased or who have emigrated.

The report included the names of a large number of signers of Charter 77. That document set up a group of the same name, the purpose of which is to monitor application of the 1975 Helsinki agreements on civil rights. The report added that several other writers "do not benefit from fundamental conditions of creation, nor even from an adequate living standard." It appealed to present members of Czech and Slovak writers' unions not to remain "deaf-mute and blind" to the situation.

BRATISLAVA CPSL COMMITTEE ON CADRE POLICY

AU101048 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 4 Mar 82 p 1

["VEC"-signed report: "Consciousness and Responsibility; The CPSL City Committee Discusses Cadre Work"]

[Text] Bratislava -- Our party's cadre policy and party work proceed from the general line of building an advanced socialist society as determined by the 14th CPCZ Congress and further explained at the 15th and 16th congresses. The implementation of this line is taking place in far more complex domestic and international conditions and objectively puts greater demands on the leading role of the party and society. In proportion to this, the demands on cadres and on their qualifications are increasing. It is precisely on these important issues that today's session of the CPSL [Bratislava] City Committee is concentrating its attention. The session was opened and presided over by Gejza Slapka, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and leading secretary of the CPSL City Committee. The session is being attended by Vladimir Trvala, member of the CPSL Central Committee and the head of a CPSL Central Committee department; Ladislav Blanar, instructor of the CPSL Central Committee, and by other guests.

The opening speech on the cadre program and cadre order of the CPSL Bratislava City Committee was delivered by Bohumil Chudy, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL City Committee.

He noted, above all, that the city party organization -- in ensuring the socioeconomic program of the 16th CPCZ Congress -- relies on a broad circle of ranking personnel who politically and professionally matured in recent years and who have great experience. Positive trends prevail, which attests to the fact that we have enough strength and dedicated cadres. The overwhelming number of the functionaries have taken upon themselves the responsibility to carry out their assigned functions in this complex period by which they demonstrate their political firmness and the will to master demanding tasks. On this premise we are building up cadres to ensure future tasks. Elsewhere in his speech, Comrade Chudy spoke about issues pertaining to the cadre program and about a comprehensive assessment of cadres.

Speaking about order, he emphasized, we do not mean discipline based on fear, which deprives workers [pracovniky] of their assurance and initiative and breeds caution and scheming. We want order based on enlightenment and a feeling of responsibility toward the party, the workers class and the entire society. This is the order and discipline we need. However, only he who has the moral right to this can demand it, he who enjoys natural authority in the collective he leads. He whose attitude and behavior are at variance with the ethics of a communist has no right to demand them. Comrade Chudy paid considerable attention to issues connected with improving the qualifications of the nomenklatura cadres and to the selection and training of cadre reserves.

Closing his speech, he noted that we will be implementing the objectives of the cadre program and the cadre order under complex international and domestic conditions. The cadre program can be fulfilled only with the highly active participation of the party agencies and organizations and of leading worker-communists in all spheres of our city's life. Only in this way can the cadre program become an important contribution to the implementation of the party policy in Bratislava.

SLOVAK PRAVDA ON MITTERRAND'S ISRAEL TRIP

AU091216 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Mar 82 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in column "Word on Events": "The Zigzags of Mitterrand's Trip"]

[Text] The first visit by a French head of state to Israel has ended, a visit to a country which came into being more than 30 years ago on the basis of a United Nations decision, but which since then has not complied with a single resolution of that international organization. By his visit, the French socialist President Francois Mitterrand has made a great gesture vis-a-vis the aggressive Israel, which a few months ago annexed -- contrary to all stipulations of international law -- the Syrian Golan Heights and which is currently preparing a new aggression against neighboring Lebanon and the Palestinians who live there, Palestinians who were chased out of their homes by the Zionist Israeli regime. He addressed the Israeli parliament in Jerusalem, which the Zionists have illegally proclaimed to be the capital of the Israeli state. Although he did not visit east Jerusalem, which the Zionists annexed in 1980, and in his speech favored talks with the PLO and even mentioned the Palestinians' right to their own state, which might possibly be interesting, nevertheless his visit was most tellingly characterized by the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS: Mitterrand did not satisfy anybody and his trip does not change a thing in the Middle East.

Let us have a look at the whole matter, one thing after another. Mitterrand had said that his government recognizes Israel as well as the PLO.

Very well then, but the fact is that France is still refusing to receive Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at the highest level, and Mitterrand spoke about the rights of Israel without reservations as regards its robber-like policy in the annexation of Arab territories. However, no country which respects international law and UN resolutions can accept Israel the way it is now -- denying the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to their own homeland and independent state and occupying Arab territories. In addition to that, the French Government has decided to send its military detachments, side by side with American troops, to the Sinai Peninsula, although it is obvious that the whole affair has been organized on the basis of the Camp David accords, that it does not contribute to the settlement of the crisis in the Middle East and is only another step in the deployment of the troops of the United States and its allies in the region.

Mitterrand tried to flatter Israel and the Arab countries at the same time. He did not succeed. Mitterrand's journey obviously suited those Arab countries which are not against the firm presence of Western interests, be it Washington or the West European capitals, as the mainstay for slowing down the upsurge of the national liberation and revolutionary process in the region. To those who are interested in a really just settlement of the Middle East crisis, the Mitterrand trip did not bring anything. Regarding Israel, its government -- to express it graphically -- replied to the flattering gesture with slaps. Immediately following the Mitterrand speech in the parliament, Menahem Begin rejected with his typical arrogance not only the idea of the establishment of a Palestinian state, but also a dialogue with the PLO.

He could do that without taking into consideration any of the customs of fundamental diplomatic decency because he feels the comprehensive support of the United States behind him, a United States whose official circles are covering Israel's back with the mission of its penipotentiary Philip Habib, and which at the same time accepts without flinching the statement of the Israeli ambassador to Washington that an Israeli attack on Lebanon will certainly take place. According to him, it can take place a few hours after the Mitterrand visit or in a few weeks...

Washington knows that West Europe is trying -- by playing its own interest cards -- to help guide the Camp David line, a line whose main author and tutor are U.S. ruling circles, out of the impasse. Although these circles do not reject this contribution offhand, at the same time they do not trust the aforementioned West European cards, and this is manifested by the scarcely suppressed nervous American reaction to the Mitterrand trip. Obviously also because of that (not only because of that), the French president will rush to Washington next week to explain everything and to try to paper over the conflict between the United States and West Europe.

To sum it up: The French president's trip to Israel did not at all contribute to bringing about a just peace in the Middle East closer at hand. It has evoked many questions, and among the Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians, who are the most affected by the rapacious and genocidal policy of Zionist Israel, it left the bitter feeling that what is involved here is a game being played behind their backs in which their interests are at most of secondary importance.

HRUSKOVIC RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION 10 MARCH

LD101440 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today in Bratislava received a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea. In the course of a comradely conversation they discussed the topical tasks of party bodies and organizations in both countries as well as some international questions. The Korean guests laid bouquets at the memorial of Klement Gottwald and the Slovak National Uprising Memorial.

U.S. INTENTIONS TOWARD CSCE CRITICIZED

LD100926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0206 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] 10 Mar (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries a commentary on Wednesday examining the attitude of the United States and some of its allies at the Madrid meeting and asks: Who is blocking progress at the Madrid meeting? The paper cites reports from the Spanish capital that the talks are once again to be interrupted at the end of the week even though the 35 participating states have adopted a decision to reach an early, successful conclusion to the meeting. "The socialist states reaffirmed their will to conclude the meeting with a comprehensive document which would give fresh impetus to reviving the process of detente and improving cooperation among states. This applies above all to the key issue of the meeting -- the convening of a conference on confidence building and disarmament," the commentary says. The socialist states have constantly pointed out that it is necessary and possible to conclude the work successfully. The paper draws attention to a draft by neutral and nonaligned states which "was accepted as a reasonable basis for talks" by the socialist states.

The socialist states, efforts to bring the meeting to a successful conclusion "met, as is well known, with bitter resistance, especially on the part of the United States." The article continues. "Using the transparent excuse of the events in Poland, they believed they could prevent a conference on military detente and disarmament." The neutral and nonaligned states have explored the possibility of a break in the meeting's work in this complicated situation.

"The socialist states made it clear during these talks that it is not they but solely the other side which must bear responsibility for such a situation...The question arises, not without reason, in this conjunction: Do the United States and some of its allies possibly want to misuse this pause for thought in order to actually rescind their signature to the Helsinki Final Act? Attention must be drawn in this respect to the fact that it is not just the fate of the Madrid meeting which is at issue, however important its outcome may be for security and cooperation in Europe. More at issue here is namely the prospects of the process initiated by the Helsinki Final Act. An important order of our time is to preserve and perfect it."

REPORTAGE ON 'ARAFAT VISIT, TALKS, COMMUNIQUE

Meets Diplomatic Corps

LD101040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (ADN) -- The diplomatic corps accredited in the GDR was presented to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution, this morning. At his residence of Schloss Nieder Schoenhausen, Yasir 'Arafat had meetings with Petr Abrasimov, extraordinary and plenipotentiary Soviet ambassador, and many other heads of diplomatic missions. During the meeting, the PLO representative and his entourage held lively and friendly discussions with the diplomats.

Official Talks End

LD101200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1059 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (ADN) -- The official talks between the delegations of the GDR and PLO headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Yasir 'Arafat, of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution, were successfully concluded this morning.

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat noted that the GDR and PLO would continue to make a constructive contribution toward improving the international political situation. They concurred in the view that friendship and cooperation between the Arab peoples and states and the socialist countries serve the interests of world peace. The two sides condemned the imperialist policy of threats and military pressure for interfering in the internal affairs of independent states. The peoples of all continents are deeply concerned at the growth of the threat of war and are actively making efforts to overcome international tensions. Through the further development of international relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the opportunity is given in European affairs too of successfully defending peace.

As a result of the official talks which were held in the spirit of traditional friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and PLO, a "joint communique" was agreed upon which will be published at the conclusion of the official friendship visit.

Joint Communique

LD102024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Report on joint communique issued on visit of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to the GDR 9-10 March]

[Text] Berlin 10 Mar (ADN) -- The joint GDR-PLO communique states: The official talks held by Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat were conducted in a spirit of traditional friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and the PLO and served to strengthen bilateral relations. Yasir 'Arafat headed a PLO delegation on an official friendship visit to the GDR 9-10 March at Erich Honecker's invitation.

Both men note that their past meetings have made a valuable contribution to the development of the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and the PLO. Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, in realizing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians, including the right to return to its homeland, the right to self-determination and its right to an independent state on its national territory, as laid down in UN resolutions on the Palestine question.

Yasir 'Arafat paid tribute to the successes of the GDR people and their active contribution to strengthening world peace. He expressed his deep appreciation for the GDR's internationalistic solidarity with the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and reaction. He expressed his thanks for the solidarity and disinterested support extended by the GDR in the struggle of the PLO and the Palestinians.

Both delegations noted with great concern the enormous increase in tensions in the international situation brought about by the adventurist course of confrontation and arms drive pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States.

The communique continues: Both sides "condemn the planned stationing of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the decisions of the Reagan administration to produce the neutron bomb and other weapons of mass destruction, the formation of interventionist forces, the concentration of extensive naval and air forces as well as the creation of new U.S. military bases in various regions of the world."

"Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat underlined their conviction that the resolute joint struggle of the peoples, of all peace-loving and democratic forces can secure further progress in strengthening international security and in the fight against the imperialist policy of confrontation and conflicts of the arms race and of interference in the internal affairs of states.

They stressed the people's interest in concrete and positive results in the Geneva negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons. They paid tribute to the USSR's constructive contribution to that end.

They condemned the policy of the aggressive U.S. circles of misusing internal developments in Poland as an excuse for intensifying their policy of threats and boycotts and for open interference in Poland's affairs."

The communique continues: "Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat expressed their deep concern over the situation in the Middle East. They firmly opposed U.S. imperialism's efforts to strengthen its military presence in the Middle East and the Gulf region and its attempts to achieve hegemony vis-a-vis these states and to subject them to the aims of its confrontation course. This policy signifies a new stage in the acute danger to world peace and to the security and sovereignty of the states in the Middle East. They condemned as particularly dangerous the agreement by the United States and Israel on a "strategic alliance," which is directed against all peoples of the region but in particular against the Palestinians. They firmly rejected the imperialist policy of threats, which increasingly utilizes military pressure to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab states. Both sides reached the conclusion that unified action by the Arab states and all patriotic forces is particularly important in successfully countering these dangerous developments.

The communique continues: "Both delegations expressed their sharp condemnation of Israel's policy of annexing the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. They firmly protest against Israel's latest decision to annex the Golan Heights. They regard this territory as an indivisible part of the Syrian Arab Republic. The essential requirement for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict on a just basis and with the equal right to participation of the PLO is the complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the enforcement of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to return to its homeland, to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. The Palestine question is and remains the key to a stable solution to the Middle East conflict."

Erich Honecker regards the broad international recognition of the PLO as a success for its active political work and the effective support given by the socialist states and all forces in the world committed to peace and independence.

In the joint communique both sides reaffirmed their support for the Lebanese people and the national Lebanese forces in their struggle against Israeli aggression. They welcome the USSR proposal to call an international conference to resolve the Palestinian and Middle East problem, which they regard as a suitable way of solving the Palestine question on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions.

Both sides take the view "that all legislative and administrative acts by Israel aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem are a gross violation of international law and UN resolutions and create additional obstacles to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East and therefore must be rescinded. They condemn the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, the increased repression and racial discrimination against the Palestinian population, the desecration of Arab historical, religious and cultural values as well as other Israeli actions in these areas."

Both sides come out against imperialist efforts to continue the Camp David policy which threatens the interests of the Arab peoples and condemn the so-called autonomy solution as a dangerous maneuver designed to deprive the Palestinians of their rights and to prevent the formation of their independent state.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the activities of the states of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in defending the national interests of the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces as well as against defeatism. Both sides expressed their conviction that the strengthening of the friendship of the Arab peoples with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community is in accord with the vital interests of the Arabs.

Both sides are in favor of the states of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf guaranteeing their own security without external interference. Both sides expressed their regret and unease at the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, which only serves imperialism. They expressed themselves in favor of a political solution and of ending the conflict.

The GDR and the PLO stressed the urgency of implementing the resolutions of the UN and the Nonaligned Movement to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They consider the holding of the UN conference on the Indian Ocean at an early date to be a highly topical matter.

The GDR and PLO expressed their complete solidarity with the peoples and states in Southern Africa in their struggle to preserve their national sovereignty and territorial integrity and to liberate the still oppressed peoples in Africa. They strongly condemned the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid of the Pretoria regime and its acts of aggression against Angola and other states in Southern Africa. They support the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their legitimate representatives, the South-West African Peoples Organization and the African National Congress for liberation and independence.

Both sides called for the strict implementation of the UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia. Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen their national independence and for social progress.

The communique states: "Erich Honecker paid tribute to the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in the struggle of the peoples for peace, international security, ending the arms race and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. He expressed the GDR's firm solidarity with the movement's aims which are important to mankind, and expressed the hope that the movements coming summit conference will contribute to holding firm to its principles so that it can continue to play a major role in international affairs."

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat affirmed their determination purposefully to continue and intensify meetings and contacts aimed at deepening their traditionally close friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR regards its internationalist support for the just struggle of the Palestinians for self-determination as an integral part of its foreign policy, based on the principle of anti-imperialist solidarity.

"Proceeding from the fact that the PLO is the legitimate and authentic representative of the Palestinians and in view of the fact that the PLO Bureau in the GDR has enjoyed diplomatic status for 4 years, both sides agreed to raise the PLO Mission in the GDR to the rank of an embassy," the joint communique says in conclusion.

'Arafat Interview on Visit

LD102354 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has, as we have already reported, ended his official friendship visit to our republic. At the end of his official talks he gave the following interview to our reporter Wolfgang (Skilander).

[Begin recording] [Skilander] Comrade 'Arafat, close, friendly GDR-PLO relations have existed for many years. This was made clear during your many visits to our republic. How do you assess your latest visit and what importance should be attached to it for the further development of our relations?

['Arafat, speaking in Arabic followed by superimposed German translation] The relations existing between the PLO and the Palestinians on the one hand, and the GDR, its people, its party and its government on the other, are strategic relations. They are firm and militant relations which are developing constantly by a common outlook, by understandings on important political matters at all levels, be they political, economic or militant. An example of this is the GDR's help for us in the sphere of the further development of our cultural achievements, in rejecting and in the defense against imperialist and Zionist attacks. At all other levels, especially at the political level, close coordination of our activities exists, especially in the international organizations such as the United Nations, where we coordinate all important steps. This is reflected among all our friends and comrades -- in the community of socialists states, in the Nonaligned Movement, in the Islamic movement in the African movement and in the Latin American movement.

My visit is taking place at an extremely important time with regard to the international situation, when the Middle East, the Arab people, the Palestinians, the entire world is exposed to an attack by world imperialism. We regard this visit as a political mission of worldwide importance for solidarity. The GDR and the GDR people thereby declare before the whole world that they adopt a clear and firm position toward the just cause of the Palestinians.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my warmest thanks for the cordial reception extended to us and the warm feelings shown to us.

We are proud of the spirit which dominated our delegation's negotiations, a spirit which Comrade Honecker expressed very clearly and unequivocally. The talks were positive, frank and constructive, covering all international Arab and regional problems. We noted that our views coincided on all questions discussed.

Comrade Erich Honecker crowned these talks by announcing that the diplomatic status of the PLO Mission in the GDR will be raised to the status of an embassy. Let me say again that this is a political, a diplomatic message to the whole world by our GDR comrades and friends, and shows the clear and firm attitude of the GDR toward the just cause of the Palestinians. It affirms afresh the certainty of the victory of the Palestinians in their struggle for a return, in their struggle for self-determination and for the right to establish an independent Palestinian state on their own territory.

On behalf of my people, on behalf of the PLO, on behalf of the Palestinian revolutionaries I would like to voice once again my thanks to Comrade Erich Honecker, the Politburo, the government and the people of the GDR for this consistent support for our people. [end recording]

Delegation Leaves Berlin

LD101306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin 10 Mar (ADN) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO delegation which he headed, ended its 2 day official friendship visit to the GDR today and left for home. Yasir 'Arafat and the dignitaries in his entourage were given a cordial sendoff from the airport by Erich Honecker general secretary of the VED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were present at the departure of the PLO representative. Yasir 'Arafat was accorded military honors. The PLO and GDR national anthems were played and a 21-gun salute fired. The commander of the guard of honor of the National People's Army made his report to the guest with the slogan "for the consolidation of relations of international solidarity between the GDR and PLO."

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat then inspected the formation and saluted the regimental flag.

Yasir 'Arafat and the members of the delegation bade farewell to Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Ghermann Axen; Dr Lother Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairmen of the GDR State Council; and Manfred Flegal, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Dr Hans Reichelt, Ruldph Schulze and Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Other members of the SED Central Committee and Council of Ministers were also present at the farewell ceremony, including Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, members of the People's Chamber Presidium and the State Council as well as other figures. Diplomats from the PLO Mission in the GDR were also present.

Several thousand citizens cheered Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat as they walked to the aircraft. "Long live the fighting alliance between the SED and PLO" and "for anti-imperialist solidarity" echoed across the runway.

The guard of honor's march in front of the two representatives concluded the military ceremony. Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat embraced each other warmly on the gangway. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee thanked his host for the numerous demonstrations of friendship and solidarity granted him during his visit. Erich Honecker wished Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinians every success in their just struggle.

BRIEFS

WORKING PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND -- On Wednesday a working protocol between GDR Radio and the Finnish radio Yleisradio was signed for 1982/83 in Berlin. It envisages joint work in various fields including the organization of joint concerts, public entertainment programs and radio plays. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES WITH JAPAN -- On Monday a meeting was held in Tokyo on the 10th anniversary of the liaison conference of the Japan-GDR friendship socieities, which gave new stimuli for activities in 1982. Delegates from branch offices of various parts of Japan gave accountability reports on the work they have done. All 60 branch offices plan events on the day of liberation and on the anniversary of the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Mar 82 p 1 AU]

SHIP FOR LIBYA -- On Tuesday the Rostock Neptunwerft handed over the last deep sea freighter of a newly developed series for Libya to the "General National Maritime Transport Company Tripolise." The vessel, which has a deadweight tonnage of 9,000 tons, is equippped with modern transshipping facilities. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM CONCLUDES VISIT

Talk With Puja

LD091130 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 Mar (MTI) -- Ho Tam, foreign minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, who is on an official friendship visit in Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Tuesday laid wreath to the Monument of Hungarian Heroes.

Subsequently the Hungarian-Korean foreign ministerial talks began in the Foreign Ministry building in the morning. Frigyes Puja and his partner discussed international questions of mutual interest, with special regard to bilateral relations.

Meeting With Lazar

LD091726 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Relations between Hungary and People's Korea as well as international issues were discussed at the talks in Budapest between the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs. Ho Tam arrived in Hungary yesterday for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Frigyes Puja.

The foreign minister of People's Korea was received this afternoon by Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

Puja Hosts Dinner

LD100932 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja gave a dinner Tuesday evening in honour of Ho Tam, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, who is currently paying an official and friendship visit to Budapest.

Kadar Receives Ho Tam 10 Mar

LD101812 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Mar (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Wednesday received Ho Tam, alternate member of the Korean Labour Party Political Committee, vice-chariman of the Council of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and foreign minister, who is currently on an official friendship visit to Hungary.

The warm and comradely meeting was attended also by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Sandor Etre, Hungary's ambassador to Pyongyang, and Kim Yong-sun, Budapest ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

Departure for SFRY 11 Mar

LD111220 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Mar (MTI) -- Ho Tam, foreign minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, today concluded his official friendship visit in Hungary and left the country for Belgrade, he had been invited by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

RADIO CONDEMNS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RESOLUTION

LD111152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] According to PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz, the 38th session of the Human Rights Commission taking place in Geneva passed a resolution on the status of human rights and basic freedoms in Poland. Nineteen states voted for the resolution, 13 voted against, 10 abstained and 1 state did not take part in the voting. The resolution was passed at the initiative of the United States and under tremendously strong pressure by Washington. Its formal authors are Denmark, the FRG, Italy and the Netherlands. The resolution voices concern, its authors assert, because of the frequent violations of human rights in Poland. The resolution calls on the UN Secretary General to prepare an in-depth study concerning the human rights situation in Poland and to present it at the 39th session of the commission in 1983.

This resolution, in the words of Professor Adam Lopatka, Poland's delegate, has been imposed on the commission as yet one more sanction by the United States and some of its NATO allies against Poland. It is not aimed at improving the human rights situation in Poland. It is an impermissible manifestation of interference in Poland's internal affairs under the pretext of concern for human rights.

The Polish delegate stated that the Polish government would not cooperate with the commission in the implementation of this resolution.

Poland's position was resolutely and fully supported by many commission member states, including, among others, India, the Soviet Union, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Syria, Bulgaria, Zambia and Cuba.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION

LD111214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] A session of the economic reform commission is taking place at the office of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It will examine information and assess the progress of the introduction of the new principles governing the activities of enterprises as well as a draft system for analyzing and appraising the functioning of economic reform mechanisam.

GORNICKI VISITS STOCKHOLM, DISCUSSES MARTIAL LAW

LD101854 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Today Wieslaw Gornicki arrived in Stockholm. He is the personal adviser to the Polish leader General Jaruzelski and thus one of the most important persons in the conflict on Poland's future. Gornicki acts as a mouthpiece for Jaruzelski's opinions, and on his arrival at Arlanda Airport today he gave the official Polish view of the current situation in the country.

[Begin recording] [Gornicki, speaking in English throughout] Well, it's better than anybody could expect, for the last 2 or 3 weeks we practically had no disorders of any sort and that's why we could lift some of the restrictions sooner as [as heard] we expected.

[Unidentified reporter] The situation in Poland right now is better than anybody could have expected. These words are spoken by the former journalist on weekly and daily papers, a foreign affairs correspondent, captain and nowadays Maj Wieslaw Gornicki, previously a well-known figure at the Warsaw Press Center, now a man who is close to power and expresses himself with the caution that is required.

When will martial law be lifted? As soon as possible, is Gornicki's reply. As for the curfew it may be a matter of weeks; perhaps just days, before it is lifted, but other features, such as military control of industry will last much longer. When will the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa be released -- another of the questions that the major reluctantly has to put up with. Will he be released by 21 March when his child is to be christened?

[Gornicki] No, no decision on Walesa, as far as I know there is no decision on the release, says Gornicki. Gornicki is also cautious as regards the negotiations which the government continually claims that it is engaged in with Walesa -- negotiations which, judging from many signs, Walesa has refused to take part in. No comment, is Gornicki's reply. I do not want to evade the question, but the whole thing is very delicate. Everything that is said can be harmful. However, his replies become somewhat more enlightening concerning what will happen to the over 3,000 persons who according to official information are still interned.

[Gornicki] Everybody who wishes so, without any compulsion and any force upon him [words indistinct] may leave Poland wherever and whenever he wishes. Courts of trials will be only against, this is approximately five to seven prisoners, who committed political offences before 13 December. And that's all.

[Reporter] Whoever wants to can, at any time, leave the country, says Gornicki about the internees, an offer which was made recently and which in the West is seen as a veiled threat, but which the Polish leadership evidently pins some hopes on. Five, perhaps seven of all the internees will be brought to trial for political offences committed before martial law was introduced. That is all, the whole issue has been exaggerated, says Gornicki. But he says nothing about those who will not be brought to trial and who do not want to leave the country.

On the whole, the cautious replies by Major Gornicki strengthen the impression which has grown ever stronger since Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow last week, namely that big issues about the political future are still unsolved. This is not least apparent as regards the question of what the trade unions will be like. In our opinion the answer to that question varies from day to day, says Gornicki, and there is nothing wrong with that. It only means that the government has not tied itself to a certain line, trying to force it on the people. [end recording]

TV REPORTS REMARKS UPON INTERNEES' RELEASE

LD102316 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] [Announcer] Yesterday, 110 persons living in the isolation center for internees in Kokotek, near Lubliniec, were released.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] [Words indistinct] In completely peaceful calm, domestic conditions.

[Second unidentified voice] [Question] Where are you from?

[Answer] From Dabrowa.

[Question] Maybe from the Katowice steel plant.

[Answer] No. From (Kalwaria).

[Question] From (Kalwaria). Have you been here long?

[Answer] Since the 19th.

[Question] What about the conditions?

[Answer] Well, as you can see, Major Colonel...

[Question] Quite tolerable. Is that not so? Has the family been visiting you?

[Answer] Yes. [passage indistinct] Everyone says that they are getting us ready for transport, for a change of domicile.

[Question] Who? Colleagues?

[Answer] Colleagues, everybody is saying so.

[Question] So you still do not believe?

[Answer] [response indistinct]

[Question] Gentlemen, I have the following questions: Have you revised your thinking after this period of nearly 3 months? Have you altered your views on life, on your activities?

[Unidentified voice] I cannot say 100 percent that I am right. I have certainly not been orientated very much about what was going on at the top. I have been active at my low level, activities confined to providing tolerable conditions for my workforce. Therefore what I have said is a general reflection of a man looking at the issues from the bottom.

[Unidentified voice] We must roll up our sleeves and get on with the work. There is no other solution.

[Unidentified voice] It will be necessary to lift the economy so as to [words indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] And to use it to raise the living standards in our country.

[Second unidentified voice] [Question] What would you like to do as trade union activists? What would you like to do after you return?

[Unidentified voice] In my opinion the union should remain self-governing and independent. It should work for the good of the workforces, for the benefit of the entire community. Let us say it should not meddle too much in any kind of politics since there are others for this -- let them govern. But the union should have enough control to prevent falling into the other extreme, so that something should happen between, let us say, the worker and the employee, or between the rulers and those governed. So that you can have your cake and eat it. The authorities ought to understand us and we should understand the authorities. That is how I see it.

[Second unidentified voice] I came here today to visit you, to meet you, in order to converse with you on various topics, in order to acquaint myself with the conditions of your stay, with your situation in general, and to make definite decisions.

This almost 3-month period of your internment has fulfilled its tasks, meaning that you have not wasted it; it allowed you to think about your behavior, your deeds in the past and to conclude that you all ought to return to normal work, in a normal community.

Therefore, I should like to convey to you the news that as from today your internment ended. [applause]

There will never again be a need in our homeland for this type of measure to be applied to prevent civil war. I want you to remember that the decision made in a sovereign fashion concerning the introduction of martial law on 13 December was dictated by the highest good of this nation. If it were not for martial law, who knows what position we would be in today.

It was not only a question of a civil war, a war within the country -- of course, it is not you who would have set it going -- but it was a question -- as you already know today, for after all, you have television, and whoever wants can read the press, you listen to the radio -- you know that it was a question of something more than just the cause itself of Poland, more than just the cause itself of the working class in this socialist homeland of ourse.

At this moment, a discussion is being held in the country on the shape of the future trade unions. I think that you will also take part in these discussions, at your workplaces. Take care in case you allow yourself once again to be manipulated. Things which are alien both to you, workers, and to the whole community of our socialist homeland, to every man [words indistinct], loud slogans, did not originate from you -- we already know this very well.

They were imposed on you, imposed in such a way in the best manner of imperialist propaganda that it was not even possible to discover who, where or how. I remind you -- for after all, whatever may be, we were in touch throughout the entire period from August to December -- I can recall many such matters.

Let me just remind you of the matter of the Slask-Dabrowa [Solidarity] Regional Board and the jockeying for power among the leadership, between Waliszewski, Rozplochowski and Switon. It is not that I feel sentimental about Switon. I know him personally. But Switon was a trade union man. Many things did not please [word indistinct] but he was not pleased either when the Regional Board began to be controlled by KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] bully boys. This was the result of maneuvering.

What can one wish you when you return home? Well, I think a sense of feeling good, a return to work, good honest work. The homeland is waiting for you. There will be no persecution and no retribution. You are citizens of this land, citizens enjoying full rights.

[Unidentified voice] [sentence indistinct]

[Unidentified voice] We have been waiting a long time for this day, to be released, to return to our families and to our factories, everyone to his place of work because it is well known what sort of situation our country is in. And I say this, because I feel this; I have worked 37 years so I know what this means. Each one of us who returns to his factory will honestly undertake his (?role) and his duties toward the homeland because it is well known what sort of situation we are in. [Few words indistinct] and extricate our country from the difficult situation we find ourselves in right now. It is a known fact that we are all children, children of a mother. And this mother is young and [words indistinct] -- this is well known. We cannot be ashamed of this. If someone wants to go abroad, then let him go ahead. I cannot see any obstacles in my [word indistinct] If I may say so. Whoever wants, let him. I am a Pole, was born a Pole and my place is here. I think that the rest feel the same. [applause]

[Unidentified voice] [Question] How have you come to this decision? We were talking a few minutes ago and you said you didn't believe it. How do you take it now?

[Unidentified voice] [Answer] I take it with delight, in the same way that everyone is pleased that (?no tricks are being played).

[Question] How do you, individually, see your return after leaving this center in Kokotek.

[Answer] Normally. Quite simply I'll go back to work, to my shaft section and to my team. I'll be working normally.

[Unidentified voice] Something has to be earned in order that Poland can return to normal as quickly as possible.

[Unidentified voice] Prices have increased and solid work has to be done in order to earn enough for my family to live on. I have children (?at home)

[Unidentified voice] [Question] Have you drawn some sort of conclusion for yourselves.

[Unidentified voice] [Words indistinct] I quite simply thought [words indistinct] that the union had been drawn into [words indistinct]. (?We did not) think about whether this was really the case or not because later it was said in the press and on television [words indistinct] but now, after deeper thought, we see that ("this was a big mistake) and that the union was not how it should have been. The people here who were with us have said in fact that mistakes were made, (?mainly in the leadership) of the trade union. But now I think everything will change, that there has been a purge and that things will be all-right now.

[Unidentified voice] More clear. [Words indistinct] of trade union activists that people will continue to be in the trade union movement.

[Unidentified voice] My wife told me straight when she visited me that I should forget trade union matters and get down to solid work. I want to continue working with people because I have been attracted to it for several months now and I feel I have to do something for other people. Nobody will change that.

CIOSEK DISCUSSES TRADE UNIONS WITH PZPR MEMBERS

LD110004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2138 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Trade unions cannot be without political commitment but they cannot constitute a political opposition or be a destructive power directed against the socialist state. The working class itself will determine the ultimate model of trade unionism. The duty of major significance is, however, thinking of the function and role of the trade unions so that the history from the recent past will not be repeated.

These issues have been discussed today during a meeting of Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, with the party aktiv of Warsaw factories and with a group of lecturers affiliated to the party from Warsaw.

VICE PREMIER OZDOWSKI VIEWS SOCIAL POLICY

AU101546 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6-7 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Barbara Drozdz interview with Vice Premier Jerzy Ozdowski: "Social Aims Above All" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Could you define social policy?

[Answer] Social policy is a relatively young discipline and relies on the achievements of the applied knowledge of many social sciences. This is why it is difficult to define it unambiguously. I would say that social policy is the science of the state's cooperation with society in line with the principles of the common good and mutual help.

[Question] Could you say why you single out the socialist state from among modern states?

[Answer] I take it that you ask me this as a Catholic. My active commitment to the socialist state's social policy was and is dictated by moral considerations and is not exclusively related to the fact that I am a member of the government of the Polish People's Republic. The well-being of man -- of he who lives in a community -- must be the essention criterion of selecting the means and methods of political activity. That is why every program for social policy should be based on the principles of objective moral order.

Today, in a crisis situation, it is not easy to talk about the reasons that support socialism, and they certainly cannot be reduced to the most obvious reason -- to our raison d'etat. I would like to cite Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, who often stressed the achievements of People's Poland in ensuring equal development opportunities for various social groups and the achievements of education policy. Let us argument this with our most important achievement -- transforming Poland from an agricultural into an industrialized country. This was truly a great leap along the path of civilization.

[Question] What are the aims of social policy that you see now, in the present crisis?

[Answer] In our conditions of economic collapse, martial law and a great threat of poverty, the state must follow a particularly active social policy, which must be both short-term policy to heal wounds and patch up holes and long-term policy to ensure equal opportunities for people to make a start and to develop and to integrate society.

[Question] How do you evaluate the young people's present situation?

[Answer] The material situation of the young people is very difficult, and their moral awareness is also not in a very good state. As for the latter situation, two errors are responsible for the young people's present ideological confusion: 1. The weakness of the educational system, from the home to the university. The inconsistency, inchoherence and dishonesty of many elements of the educational system have produced the present ideological disorientation of the young generation, which is resorting to facile skepticism to save itself from ignorance, doubts and the unsatisfied need for moral authority. 2. Solidarity has awakened colossal utopian and ephemeral hopes which were impossible to fulfill because they disregarded our political and economic realities. This awakening was probably even more instrumental in creating the mood of our young people.

[Question] You mentioned the young people's difficult material situation.

[Answer] Yes, our young people are victims of our bad policy of industrialization and of that evil love for giant projects. For many years our country was being industrialized for the sake of industrialization. The people concerned forgot that industry was to serve society. As a result, society had to support increasingly heavier burdens and was made to serve industry. Gigantic solutions, forcibly promoting basic production at the expense of other branches of production, the privileges of industrial departments at the expense of other departments -- the list of the deadly sins of our Polish industrialization is very long indeed. As an advocate of the economy for people and as a product of my education, scientific activities and social interests, I note with special bitterness our industry's disregard for agriculture. Our gloriously developing industry has become wholesale antiagrarian instead of helping to industrialize our farming. One foundation of the economy -- industry -- has cut itself off from the other foundation -- farming. We will suffer the food and general consequences of such a practice for a long time to come. Above all young people will have to suffer these consequences, young people who were unjustly considered as just a labor force in the seventies.

[Question] You recognize industrialization as one of the main achievements of socialism, although you have now subjected it to a shattering though correct criticism. Is this inconsistent?

[Answer] I do not think so. The idea of rapid industrializing a backward country was correct. Unfortunately, it was not backed by understanding and effective efforts to coordinate various spheres of economy and life.

[Question] How do you view the present attempts to overcome our severe crisis?

[Answer] I have great hopes for the economic reform, which is actually a comprehensive reform -- an economic and a social reform. It has been inspired by social aims. The achievement of better economic results is supposed to facilitate and implementation of broadsocial tasks. The primary point in the material sphere is to raise the level of consumption, and the point in the equally important nonmaterial sphere is to make social structure autonomous because without autonomy it is impossible to achieve self-government and self-reliance and to trigger initiative and thrift.

[Question] You mentioned the autonomy of social structures. Does it apply to trade unions as well?

[Answer] Certainly. Trade unions are the necessary element of social life. I see their role as representing and protecting the working people's everyday interests and as the ethical training of workers out of respect for man and in the service of the nation. Trade union activity should strengthen social justice, back up order and create a social community. Trade unions are to protect workers' rights in line with the requirements of the entire society's common good.

[Question] What is your definition of renewal?

[Answer] To me renewal can be related to the past and to future hopes and aspirations of society. To me renewal is to return to the sources of Polish culture untainted by distortions and, at the same time, to respond to social aspirations, which to me are a great driving force of progress.

REGIONS IMPOSE SPECIAL RATIONING MEASURES

LD110942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Despite the price rise, the reduced production of many articles, particularly consumer goods, causes them to disappear from the shops immediately after delivery. Above all, the supply of clothing and materials is inadequate; show stores are empty and there is a shortage of many children's goods.

This situation prompts regional trade directors to undertake additional rationing measures. For example, in Radom one can obtain shoes only after showing a chit. The system, however, reveals many shortcomings in practice. The commercial authorities in Wroclaw are attaining slightly better results, where special principles for the sale of children's goods in shop supply have been introduced.

POPE JOHN PAUL II ADVOCATES SOCIAL AGREEMENT

LD102236 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 10 Mar (PAP) During the Wednesday general audience in the Vatican City today, Pope John Paul II discussed Polish (?issues) in the spirit of the communique of the latest conference of the Polish Episcopate.

The pope came out especially for "a social agreement based on truth, just, freedom and love."

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Labecki, Others in Gdansk

LD111046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Plenary sessions of the PZPR voivodship committees have been held in Gdansk, Sieradz and Zielona Gora. The debates in Gdansk were attended by Jan Labecki, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR works committee at the Gdansk shipyard; Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and Navy Commander Admiral Ludvik Janczyszyn, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and member of the Military Council of National Salvation.

Referring to the statements by more than 30 discussion participants, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak drew attention to the fact that, in order to speak at present about regaining the community's trust in the party, its rank-and-file members must be everywhere where they are most needed by working people. Also, the party must be the first to take up even the most sensitive problems today.

More on Gdansk, Elsewhere

LD110000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The tasks of the voivodship party organization arising from the resolutions of the seventh Central Committee plenum and from the present sociopolitical situation in the regions were the theme today of plenary sessions of voivodship party committees in Sieradz and Gdansk.

The plenary debates were attended in Sieradz by Mirowslaw Milewski, and in Gdansk by Jan Labecki, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn.

Today's plenum in Gdansk was the first since the introduction of martial law. In the report by the executive and in the discussion the key problems were discussed which the Gdansk Voivodship party organization is resolving in complex conditions.

The participants in the debates focused attention especially on problems of restoring the party's unity and prestige and its ties with the masses, work with young people, the future of the trade unions, and the implementation of the economic reform.

Milewski at Sieradz Plenum

LD102338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A plenum of the voivodship party committee has been held in Sieradz today. Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the plenum.

Speaking in the discussion, he stated that owing to the introduction of martial law we avoided a civil war. Martial law was introduced for the sake of the supreme interests of the state and nation and for the sake of law and order. Because of this decision we have already become the country with the greatest reduction in the crime rate out of the European countries. We are introducing an incalculably important economic reform.

Referring to matters concerning party work, Miroslaw Milewski noted the need to listen to what the average man is saying. This is indispensible for party activists.

Barcikowski in Szczecin

LD102336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of the executive of the party shipyard committee at the Warski Yard and the workers' aktiv of the shipyard party organization has been held in Szczecin with the participation of Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The tasks arising from the resolutions of the seventh Central Committee plenum were discussed.

Rising to speak at the end of the discussion, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that the only spring would be a socialist one. The more productively we work the richer and more bountiful will socialist years be. What is needed is more thrifty management of raw and other materials and the improvement of cooperation with coproduction partners. Kazimierz Barcikowski also said that the importance of the seventh Central Committee plenum is based primarily on the fact that the Central Committee confirmed the current nature and consistent implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions.

Orzechowski, PZPR College Heads

LD102316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] In Mierki in Olsztyn Voivodship the National conference -- the second this year -- of first secretaries of the college committees of the party, which was devoted to the most important matters of the higher education establishments and the definite tasks of the college party organizations following the seventh Central Committee plenum, has ended.

These problems were presented by Eugeniusz Duraczynski, director of the Central Committee science and education department, who chaired the conference, and by Minister Benon Miskiewicz.

The conference participants held a meeting with Marian Orzechowski. Referring to the fundamental (?theses) of the ninth party extraordinary congress, he noted the significance of the seventh Central Committee plenum and discussed the ideological political and organizational criteria of party unity. The Central Committee secretary also presented the fundamental contents of the draft ideological program declaration: "What Are We Fighting For, and Where Are We Going?"

INVESTIGATIONS INTO MILITIAMAN'S DEATH CONTINUE

LD101230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the metropolitan Citizens' Militia [MO] headquarters, intensive investigation is continuing into the murder of Zdzislaw Karos, senior MO sergeant, and into the activities of a youth terrorist group. Nine persons have so far been arrested. Another pistol with ammunition has been recovered. It has been determined that members of the group obtained the weapon as a result of attacks carried out earlier. From the explanations given by suspects it transpires that those who carried out the murder did not know Senior Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos.

INVESTIGATIONS INCREASE FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD092344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] According to information obtained in the Office for Combatting Economic Crimes of the main headquarters of the Citizens' Militia, last month 1,535 investigations were begun involving speculation and the hiding of goods. That is over three times as much as in the corresponding period of last year.

Seven hundred and seventy four cases have been referred to the misdemeanor courts and 2,264 persons have been punished with fines amounting to almost Z1.3 million.

Hidden goods worth almost Z18 million have been discovered, and goods which are the object of profiteering, worth over Z42 million, have been confiscated. This is what, to be as brief as possible, the effect of the systematic control conducted by functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and the PIH [State Trade Inspectorate], looks like.

There are still apparently no shortage of people who wish to rapidly increase their assets. The main problem still remains -- the concealing of goods and their sale to favored parties.

Forty percent of the investigations begun in February involving profiteering concerned precisely this sort of crime. Among the negative phenomena encountered in trade, a serious problem is still manifested by sales from storerooms or by deliverymen, and the delivery to the shops of ration coupons, or their forgery.

Also recently an intensification has been observed in alcohol speculation in the catering establishments, above all, those on a lease basis.

SOLIDARITY, OTHER TRIALS AND SENTENCES REPORTED

Kosmowski Trial Continues

LD091940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The summary proceedings trial of Patryojusz Kosmowski, chairman of the Sub-Beskids NSZZ Solidarity Regional Board Executive continued today in the Bielsko Bialoa Voivodship Court. Evidence of the defendant was heard as well as that of defendant J.J., from Bielsko Biala, who is charged with hampering penal proceedings against Kosmowski by assisting him to hide.

It emerges from the indictement that on 13 December 1981, Patrycjusz Kosmowski arrived from Gdansk in Bielsko Biala and went immediately to the Regional Executive Headquarters, where he met other activists. He also held meetings designed to organize a clandestine network. The gathered information was then to be used to form the basis for organizing a general strike. A special role in the functioning of this network was assigned to Stanislav Sznetka, who acted as liaison for Patrycjusz Kosmowski. These meetings culminated in the election of a five-persons-strong regional executive to organize protest action. In addtiion to having persons acting as liaison, the executive was to consist, among others, of representatives of the power industry and railways.

The former was represented by Waclaw Szlegr and the latter by Jozef Lopotka, chairman of the Work's Commission in the Regional Directorate of the State Railways in Bielsko Biala. The court asked questions concerning certain charges and circumstances; in the light of the charges, the defendants refrained from answering, availing themselves of the right to do so. The first witnesses to give evidence have, however, confirmed that Patrycjusz Kosmowski, since 13 Decmeber 1981, contacted some union activists and remained with them in hiding. They have also described the defendant's behavior and character. Further witnesses will give evidence on Thursday.

11 Sentenced in Bydgoszcz

AU091605 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Mar 82 p 5

["JKO" report: "Sentenced for Organizing Strikes in Szczecin"]

[Text] On 4 March, the summary trial before the Pomeranian Military District Court in Bydgoszcz of 11 Solidarity activists from Szczecin ended. They were accused of taking part on 13 and 14 December last year in the activity of Solidarity's Interfactory Strike Committee of the Western Pomeranian Region, and organizing and leading a strike at the Warski shipyard in Szczecin, as well as in other plants and factories in the Szczecin Voivodship, in this way making the normal functioning of these plants and factories impossible.

They were also accused of being active on 14 December last year for the purpose of weakening the defense readiness of the Polish People's Republic. They spread information around Szczecin likely to weaken this defense readiness by urging all militarized plants and factories in Western Pomerania to stage a general sit-in strike, and calling on mobilized persons to be insubordinate toward the military authorities.

The court issued the following sentences: Mieczyslaw Ustasiak, deputy chairman of Solidarity's Western Pomerania Region, to deprivation of freedom for 4 years; Andrzej Milczanowski, member of the Warski shipyard factory strike committee, to deprivation of freedom for 5 years; and Tadeusz Lichota, chairman of the Solidarity departmental committee in the Warski shipyard, to deprivation of freedom for 3 and 1/2 years. In all three cases, the court imposed an extra sentence of loss of civic rights for 3 years.

The court waived summary jurisdiction in the following cases and sentenced each of the accused to deprivation of freedom for 1 and 1/2 years: Stefan Niewiadomski, chairman of the Solidarity factory committee in the "Skolwin" paper plant in Szczecin; Witold Karolewski, a member of Solidarity in the Warski shipyard; and Rysard Drewniak, a Solidarity member and employed at the state farm in Lubanowo.

The court dismissed the following cases in view of the minimal degree of social danger involved in their deeds: Krzysztof Jagielski, chairman of the Solidarity factory committee attached to the Polish Ocean Lines; Jan Danisewicz, a member of Solidarity attached to the Polish Steamship Company; Rysard Lendas, a Solidarity member at the Szczecin Polytechnic; and Wojciech Duklanowski, chairman of the Solidarity factory committee at the "Unikon" container factory and member of Solidarity's Western Pomeranian regional administration.

Ewaryst Waligorski, member of the Solidarity Western Pomeranian regional administration presidium, was acquitted.

The sentences given out under summary jurisdiction are legally valid.

Retrials Scheduled

LD101442 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (PAP) -- Organs of Poland's Prosecutor's Office are continuing prosecution of offenders and carrying on preventive work to reduce the number of offences against the law and raise social perception of the requirements of the binding legal norms, a spokesman of the General Prosecutor's Office has told a PAP reporter.

In the course of court proceedings prosecutors are lodging appeals against sentences, still pending confirmation, passed by courts after abstaining from summary procedures.

Requests are also being made by the prosecutor's office for valid sentences passed under summary procedures to be subjected to extraordinary review.

By March 5, the General Prosecutor's Office had lodged with the Supreme Court requests for extraordinary review of 21 cases against 37 persons tries under summary procedures. Of that number, 28 persons were charged with offences listed in the martial law decree.

During the above period, the supreme court reviewed 11 cases against 16 persons of which 10 transgressed against martial law regulations and referred for retrial 11 cases against 15 persons. More sentences are scheduled for review shortly, the spokesman added.

KOWALCZYK CHAIRS SESSION ON SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

LD102334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk has chaired a session during which the problems of the state tax policy for unsocialized small-scale manufacturing industry were discussed.

There was reference to the need to observe consistently and to implement the economic and legal mechanisms already in force which will be conducive for increased production of market goods, and increased services and exports. This should cause the craft industry to absorb the surplus work force from the units of socialized economy an it should result in intensifying investments and modernization in craft workships.

In this connection it will be necessary to introduce further legal regulations.

KOWALCZYK ATTENDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON CRAFTS

LD080042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] In the new, reformed structure of the national economy, crafts face enlarged tasks and in connection with this they must base themselves on renewed legal principles, appropriate for their role. An important statement is contained in the introduction of the act on performing and organization of crafts, approved by the Council of Ministers. It recognizes the crafts as a permanent component of the socialist economy, notes the independence and self-management of all its organizations, and also discusses raising the status and dignity of craft occupations to ensure for crafts conditions equal with other small manufacturing units.

The national craft potential at present consists of 242,600 work places. Nearly 90,000 of these are in villages. Over 500,000 persons find employment in the crafts. It is expected that after new principles of activity are introduced, the number of work places and people working in crafts should rise.

At a press conference in the Council of Ministers offices, with the participation of Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, the problems of crafts were discussed extensively, and information was announced on facilities for persons opening new craft work places.

SEJM COMMITTEES DRAFT LAW, EXAMINE FOOD INDUSTRY

Socioeconomic Council Law

LD102126 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (PAP) -- Sejm Committees for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, Worker Self-Management, and Legislative Works today adopted a draft of a law on founding a socio-economic council within the Polish Sejm. The meeting set up a joint subcommittee to work out guidelines for electing the first composition of the council and submit its report to the three commissions by the end of this month.

The socio-economic council is meant as an opinion-making and advisory body to consider matters filed to it by the Sejm, its presidium or commissions and take up some issues of its own accord. The council would have no more than 120 members and would be composed of representatives of work establishments, state-run farms, farmer cooperatives, associations of private farmers, cooperative and craftsmen's organizations, trade union and socialist organizations, and artist and scientist associations.

The idea of setting up the council had twice been discussed by the three commissions over the last few weeks, and first it inspired considerable differences of opinion ranging from acceptance to negation. Today, however, the commissions came up with a fairly uniform stand of approval, according to which the council would support parliamentary work.

Mining, Food Industry Examined

LD102128 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (PAP) -- The first two months of this year saw a rising trend in Poland's mining industry, one of the main sources of the economic deadlock last year and also positive signs in this country's food-making industry, it was reported at a session of the Sejm Committee for the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance here today.

Polish hard coal mining has been on the rise, and better performance was recorded in the sugar and potato-processing industries, in deep-freeze plants and in those making food concentrates, it was said.

However, the production in this country's processing industries experienced a further drop due to the imported materials shortage. Imports from the capitalist countries were 47 per cent lower than a year ago. Poland is currently a recipient of only two grain credits, namely a Canadian one, providing a million tonnes of grain, and a French one covering 600-800 thousand tonnes.

There are indications that the change in the structure of the country's industrial production, currently being effected to promote broader reliance on Polish raw materials, will bear fruit as early as the second half of this year, it was said.

Poland's debt to Western countries at the moment amounts to 25.5 billion dollars, with the repayments due this year nearly reaching 10 billion dollars.

Consumer goods granted to Poland by the socialist countries in the form of emergency aid following a request from Gen. Jaruzelski are worth nearly 10 billion zlotys, it was reported.

PORK BUTCHERS DISCUSS THEIR CURRENT SITUATION

AU101344 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Leszek Chmielowski interview with two Warsaw pork butchers: "Two Pork Butchers and Their Empty Workshops" -- date, place not given]

[Summary] The two pork butchers I interviewed were Ludwik Kwapisz [K], 72, and Jozef Pietrzak [P], 70 -- both past masters in their trade. I wished to discuss with them the present shortage of pork products and the situation of private butchers.

[Kwapisz] Rows and rows of empty meat hooks in our workshop are the best illustration of our situation. We are the Last Mohicans of a disappearing tribe. Only 40 private workshops are still registered with the butchers' guild in Warsaw, but if the situation does not change quickly this number will be reduced to a dangerous minimum.

[Question] Why?

[Pietrzak] You make cured pork products from meat. Although in the past few years we were forbidden to produce refined cured meat products, we were allowed to process hog giblets and had many customers. But last summer there was a breakdown in supplies, and we did not get even a kilogram of giblets up to last September. We continued to visit our workshops out of sheer habit.

[Question] How did you begin as a pork butcher?

[Kwapisz] I opened my first workshop near Warsaw in 1934.

[Question] Where could you obtain your raw materials?

[Kwapisz] Are you joking? Raw materials were squealing all around you. Just just took your horse and cart to the nearest market place and bought 8 to 10 hogs. You paid about Z0.8-0.9 for a kilogram of live weight. You had your hogs examined and slaughtered at the local abattoir or at home for a fee. After that you processed your hogs as you pleased and cured most products.

[Question] What about prices?

[Pietrzak] They were governed by the best possible principle tested from time immemorial: The ready product should be priced about 3 times the cost of the raw material.

[Question] After many years of arrant nonsense we have now returned to such a ratio.

[Pietrzak] Pity that so late.

[Question] But not everyone was able to buy much meat in those days.

[Pietrzak] Who has said that you have to eat meat every day? The main thing is that there is a choice of products and a range of prices.

[Question] How was it after the war? What about the raw materials when there were no hogs...?

[Kwapisz] There were hogs, and we wondered where they were coming from, but the thing was that after the war the peasants were so keen on breeding hogs that it made you jump for joy.

[Question] And they were doing this without imported fodder?

[Pietrzak] What do you think?

[Question] In 1952 the state was given the monopoly of procuring and selling meat.

[Pitrzak] Yes. It was then that for the first time my workshop was taken over by a socialized enterprise and we were left high and dry. But in 1956, during the first renewal, I got my workshop back. There were about 40 private workshops in Warsaw at that time, but, unfortunately, renewal began to fizzel out and in the mid-sixties there were almost no private workshops in Warsaw.

[Kwapisz] In 1974 functionaries began to understand that you cannot treat meat in this way and allowed eight private workshops to open in Warsaw.

[Question] Why not 6 or 13 workshops?

[Kwapisz] Search me! Besides, we were allowed to process giblets only. Still, we were able to hobble along until the next renewal and then the next difficulties arrives.

[Question] What is the situation now?

[Pietrzak] As of last January the situation is a little better and we can again process some quantities of giblets. Nevertheless our workshops are empty because we are not allowed to sell our products, but must supply them all to various factory canteens. Because there is not enough raw material we are able to exploit only one-third of our production capacity.

[Question] What could you frankly say about the unsatisfactory situation in the meat processing industry?

[Pietrzak] Pork butchers' workshops must be given serious official blessing and their number must be increased. Some state slaughterhouses could easily be made to service private butchers, and communal slaughterhouses could be set up. Private butchers should have the right to buy hogs directly from farmers, to breed their own hogs and to buy raw material from state enterprises. We had all of this at one time. Another thing to consider is that production costs in private butchers' workshops are always lower.

[Interviewer] You should know that a decree issued by the Council of Ministers on 8 June 1981 states that small workshops are allowed to buy the necessary produce from agricultural producers. What I also want to say is that private pork butchers will not replace or eliminate large state enterprises, but they can enrich the range of meat products on sale and produce larger quantities of cheaper products. The element of competition they will create will only benefit all consumers.

DAILY REPORTS GRAIN PROCUREMENT DIFFICULTIES

AU101133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Mar 82 p 2

[Ewa Fiala article: "We Have Coupons -- Let Us Hope There Is Grain"]

[Text] We have succeeded at last! Grain loan coupons have been printed. This gives hope for an increase in grain procurement.

Up to now -- and we have written about this often -- the sale of grain has been a very difficult process. There is a long way to go to reach planned procurement of 3,600 tons. Even contracted grain has not reached the procurement points in its entirety. It is true that grain deliveries have increased during the past few weeks, but the daily purchases of grain are still below the needs of the manufacturing industries. The arrears in the contract still amount to about 600,000 tons.

In the meantime, in order to survive, so that the period preceding the new harvest is not unduly meager, so that there is no shortage of as basic a food item as bread, it is necessary to produce in Poland at least one million tons of grain in excess of the contracted amount of 2,600 tons. And it is for this purpose that a grain loan has been announced.

The loan conditions offered to farmers envisage the possibility of redeeming coupons during the years 1983-5 at the prices which will then be in force for grain. Unfortunately, although a lot of time has already passed, the results of the loan are less then modest -- about 600 tons have been procured.

There are a number of reasons for this state of affairs. Although it is true that last year's harvest, estimated at about 20 million tons, was higher than that of 1980 but only average when taking several years into account, and although it is true that the farmers must allocate greater quantities of grain for fodder because allowances of so-called state fodder have counted on a procurement of 3,600 tons of grain in Poland, which is -- calculated with laboratory precision -- an essential need.

Our requests and attempts at persuasion up to now, however, have had little effect, not only because the farmers have stubbornly recognize grain as the best "bet" (for it has been known for some time that grain is the king among currencies). All of these can be considered subjective reasons. But let us be honest, there were and also are objective reasons. The new prices for agricultural products, considerably higher as of 1 February, were not introduced in rural areas quickly enough. Last December, farmers did not quite know that farm produce would be sold at the new prices, higher by an average of 21 percent, and that the prices of grain would increase by over 40 percent. Last but not least, the principles of how the loan would work were completely unknown for a long time, too long, for no attempt was made at any procurement point to advertise this kind of sale, and the principles were not presented graphically.

To crown it all, the tale was told for a long time that there was no possibility of printing loan coupons more quickly than over a period of several months. "It is technically impossible" is what agricultural representatives and journalists taking part in conferences heard from authoritative lips. It is impossible -- for the time being pieces of paper with the words "grain loan" will have to do. We swallowed this bitter pill with reluctance. And the farmers? They reacted in a manner which is rare for them; they turned back on their way to deliver grain to the procurement points. Can this be construed as an unpatriotic attitude? Maybe it can, since the country is in need, but in that case what should we call the technical impossibility?

Luckily, the technical barrier was broken, and a good thing too, because grain is essential for our daily bread. The fact that there was no suitable paper to give the loan its appropriate status prevented many farmers from selling grain. Let us hope that this will change quickly, now that there will be papers bearing a watermark at all procurement points.

Let me add that one cannot refrain from making certain generalizations. Lately, we have often come across all kinds of technical shortcomings -- such as those allegedly making the printing of grain loan coupons impossible, as well as restrictions in raw materials making production impossible, cooperative helplessness reducing the level of output it is possible to achieve and so on. And one could add a lot more to the list. In a word, shortcomings are rife not only at farms, but also in various sectors run by various "bosses". Sometimes they act as a scarecrow, paralyzing movements and initiative. If we expound this thought and conceded that the grain loan coupons which "are impossible to print sooner" are an example of generalization, then it may turn out that we are capable of doing considerably more than we are doing at present. And if this is the case, then it is high time to recognize the fact that surmounting and shattering the barriers which appear to be insurmountable are in fact within our capabilities.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS 'AGGRAVATED' EXPORT PROBLEMS

LD081820 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 8 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Mar (PAP) -- "The credit blackmail, applied by NATO strategists on the initiative of U.S. administration to 'punish' the Polish society, has aggravated problems stemming from Poland's payments deficit, TRYBUNA LUDU's Krzysztof Krauss said in his article headlined "Where To Get Foreign Exchange From."

"We now pay the price for the concept of development based on credits obtained in capitalist countries, with a simultaneous neglect of possibilities created within the CEMA this had been a strategic mistake which made Poland dependent on developed capitalist countries."

Discussing the question posed in the headline, Krauss said that "The reason for our difficulties in paying for necessary imports lies not only in the scale of foreign debt servicing and repayment." It also lies in the inadequate scale of exports, which "are in no proportion to Poland's position in the world and her economic potential."

In conclusion of his analysis, TRYBUNA LUDU's economic commentator wrote "The operational programme 'exports' must become a starting point for a broader, longer-term strategy of an export-oriented restructing of the economy. Needed is a long-term programme aimed at securing Poland at least such a position in international trade as is warranted by her share in world production and economic potential."

REINTRODUCTION OF MORE PERIODICALS REPORTED

AU051456 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Mar 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Reintroduction of Further Press Titles"]

[Text] The decision has been made to reintroduce further press titles. After a break of 2 and 1/2 months, the following periodicals will begin to appear: MIESIECZNIK LITERACKI, KIERUNKI and ZORZA (weeklies of the Pax Association), ECHO KRAKOWA, ZESZYTY PRASOZNAWCZE, TARNOWSKI MAGAZYN ILUSTROWANY, SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWY (the State Institute of National Affairs monthly), WIEDZA I ZYCIE, ZESZYTY HISTORYCZNO-POLITYCZNESD (the SD quarterly), MOTOR, SPORTOWIEC, ARCHITEKTURA, SPOLEM, ROLNIK-SPOLDZIELCA, HASLO OGRODNICZE, KWIATY, MOTYWY, KRONIKA DOKUMENTACJI PRASOWEJ, WIADOMOSCO WEDKARSKIE, POLSKI HANDEL ZAGRANICZNY and POLSKI PRZEGLAD GOSPODZRCZY.

The following will also be reintroduced, among other specialist periodicals: HORYZONTY TECHNIKI, ZROB SAM, RADZIECKI EKSPORT, INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO.

Further Titles Listed

LD102214 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (PAP) -- The decisions were made to resume publication of the following periodicals:

ZWIERCIADLO; KOBIETA I ZYCIE; PRZYJACIOLKA; NOWA WIE; ROLNIK; SZPILKI; RZECZYWISTOSC; RAZEM; POLSKIE PERSPEKTYWY; DIALOG; RADAR; ZDANIE; TYGODNIK; SIEDLECKI; WIADOMOSCI SPORTOWE; PILKA NOZNA; OPOLE; POLUDNIOWA; WIELKOPOLSKA; FAKTY; ROZRYWKA; TGODNIK CIECHAN OWSKI; PREZENTACJE; ODGLOSY; EXPRESS ILUSTROWANY; PROJEKT; POGLADY; GAZETA ROBOTNICZA; KONTAKTY; SPRAWY I LUDZIE; KAMENA; PRZEMIANY; NADODRZE; KAPITALISM and GLOS ZIEMI CIESZYNKIEJ.

The first issue of a new periodical entitled PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY (WEEKLY REVIEW) has appeared. Its character and subject matter are defined by the headline 'Society, Science, Culture.

New Sociocultural Magazine

LD102218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The first issue of the new sociocultural magazine PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY [WEEKLY REVIEW] has appeared.

In the first editorial it has been stated that one of the (?objectives) of the paper is to refer back to the positivist slogan of organic work, especially to those values which can be applied today.

PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY also announces that it will undertake creative interpretation of the history of the Polish progress, of Polish logic and of Polish socialism. In the introductory article there is also a declaration that PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY is an open paper and that it is not affiliated to any political, literary or scientific group.

Prof Janusz Kuczynski is the chief editor of the magazine. The magazine is published by the Prasa-Ksiazka Ruch Workers' Publishing Cooperative.

TV CHANNEL II INCREASES AIR TIME 8 MARCH

LD062022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Beginning Monday, 8 March, Polish Television will increase the broadcasting time and enrich the programming of Channel II. Feature films and documentaries will return to that channel, and repeats from Channel I will be confined to the early evening. The number of first-run programs will increase after 2015. There are plans to resume the evening programs prepared by regional television centers. The day after tomorrow, all programs on Channel II will be linked with International Women's Day. The next day at 2015, "Tuesday for Music-Lovers" will be broadcast for the first time since the break.

AIR LINKS BETWEEN WARSAW, KOSZALIN RESUME 15 MAR

LD101610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Polish airlines lot announced that as of 15 March air links between Warsaw and Koszalin will be resumed. Departures from Warsaw will be at 0735 from Koszalin at 0925 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

POLITYKA SCORES OFFICIAL ARBITRARINESS

AU110915 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 27 Feb 82 p 5

[Article signed "(Pass.)": "You Pay and Keep Your Mouth Shut?"]

[Text] There is darkness everywhere (electric bulbs are in short supply) and sadness reigns supreme, what next? [A paraphrase of a quotation from a Polish drama] We can cope with sadness, because we do not have to be merry all the time, and we have had too much merriness.

"What I went through I went through," a ballad says, but it is much worse not to know what will be. Two recipies are making the rounds in town. One is printed and states that work, order and discipline will overcome our crisis, and the other is circulated by word of mouth and states that the crisis will be overcome by resistance, resistance and more resistance. Both seem too beautiful to be true.

This why I look back instead of looking forward and I hear that there can be no return to the situation before August 1980 and before 13 December 1981. A return to the situation before 13 December is at the moment impossible because trade union and opposition activities are forbidden and the ban is observed with the utmost severity. On the other hand, a return to the situation before August 1980 is theoretically possible because it has not been banned by any decree or summary courts. The troops were not used to quell the danger of a return to the time of Gierek and before him -- there was no such danger -- but were used because the departure from the canons of the system went too far.

The manner in which the increase in postal charges for international mail was effected shows how easy it is to return to the inglorious practices which had such a disastrous epilogue. This increase went into effect on 1 February, but was publicly announced only 18 days later in the form of a PAP report beginning: "As you know, postal charges were raised as of 1 February...." As we knew? Who knew about it? Did those people know about it who happened to be at a post office and saw nervous and grumbling customers shouting at innocent women clerks: "Since when? Who told us about it?" The increase in postal charges is considerable as attested to by a departmental director who said that a letter to Belgium would cost Z25 compared with the previous charge of Z6, but we do not care about the more or less convincing arguments of this director. What speaks volumes is the very manner in which the increase was effected -- so much on the sly, without explaining anything to anyone, even though it is impossible to speculate with the cost of letters, telegrams and telephone calls. What was done was to brush off the harassed customer with the excuse that the increase was just a small item in his budget. In addition, the director in question said that the issue of the increase was quite obvious and that there was no need for further arguments. Period.

Well, Director Stanislaw Gulinski is wrong. Many people will understand that the increase was necessary and some will even acknowledge its scope, but no one will approve of the manner in which the issue was settled and in which doubts were brushed off by asserting that further arguments would be unnecessary. Further arguemnts would be necessary, at least to answer two questions: to what extent the increase is really justified and why it was effected on the sly.

If Minister Krasinski can spend months and months explaining why food prices have been increased, if social, state and other commissions can examine the reasons for various price decisions and serve us a sweetened pill in the form of "a decrease in the increase" in the price on common cheese and of a decrease in the price on color TV sets from over Z100,000 to Z85,000, and if in all these cases there is something to shout about and people really shout about it, then why is it that increases in foreign postal charges suddenly become a taboo?

If these increases had been openly discussed in advance, then the unfortunate coincidence of increases in food prices and in postal charges on 1 February would have been avoided. Nor is there any doubt that public opinion, including even the unorganized one, would see some reason for the increases in foreign postal charges. Finally, and this is most important, people would not have been treated in the old style par excellence -- in line with the principle "pay and keep your mouth shut." After all, many Poles did not ask for wage increases and many know that it is necessary to lower the living standards and to tighten their belts. But is is one thing to draw in your tummy by yourself and another thing when someone jumps on it unexpectly and says that further explanations are uncalled for. This small incident shows that the administrative apparatus is inclined to return to the practices before August 1980, and this is why we have to draw conclusions from this fact, namely, that we must not paralyze the administration as was the case before 13 December 1981 nor let it cut capers with impunity.

ARMY DAILY ATTACKS SOLIDARITY, KOR, KPN

LD091806 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] [No dateline received] -- (H. Gaik) has an article in the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI entitled "Against the People, State and its Allies," about the activity of the extremist circles of "Solidarity," KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland] who have been striving to overthrow socialism in Poland, to break the Polish-Soviet alliance, and then, with the help of Western centers of subversion, wanted to begin to destroy the European postwar system, while at the same time creating a threat to peace. It should be recalled that in the issue of PARIS CULTURE of November 1974, the activity of the forces directed against Poland was contained in two basic slogans: "struggle with totalitarianism" and "struggle for independent Poland." The first slogan concerns the activity directed at the deprivation of the PZPR's leading role in Poland and the introduction of so-called political polarism. The second -- concealed anti-Soviet activity, aimed at breaking the links joining People's Poland with the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, primarily the Soviet Union. Provocative, anti-Polish theses were put into the programs of the antisocialist groups in Poland [KSS-KOR, KPN and others]. As the KSS-KOR extended its influence on 'Solidarity," the attitude of the trade union to the Polish state and the USSR began to take on a counterrevolutionary and anti-Soviet character.

The strategy of the 'Solidarity' leadership was uncovered by the KSS-KOR representative in France, (A. Smolar). He stated that thanks to 'Solidarity,' "revolution" had taken place in Poland. The true aims of the "revolution" were revealed by the first congress of 'Solidarity', and the programmatic [programmoye] decision adopted there concealed, with difficulty, the concept of overthrowing constitutional power in the Polish People's Republic.

The decision of the State Council on the introduction of martial law put down a solid barrier to these plans of Polish counterrevolution.

COMMENTARY ON DIP 'DISCUSSION GROUP' ACTIVITIES

LD101856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Marek Baranski commentary]

[Text] The discussion·group [konwesatorium] "Experience and the Future" [DIP]. What on earth is it? Quite. In fact, no one really knows. Speaking more precisely, it is mentioned in public but only within the sphere of guesses, myths and gossip.

There is, for example, a myth in circulation that it is a club of the most eminent economic, social and political brains, which wanted and wants something very good for Poland; but authority stands in the way of this wish. Why? Because it defends its own interests.

The figure of the chairman, Bratowski, upholds this myth. This is one of the few, public names among the members of the konwersatorium "Experience and the Future," who has disappeared.

So, if the chairman's intentions were good, why was he first destroyed in the pre-congress electoral and report-back campaign, and subsequently thrown out of the party? Many people believe in him as a martyr, marked by persecutions from the first days of People's Poland, and many also believe that the chairman is now in hiding, and that he is (?being) sought. These are myths. The gossip and guesses concern others, (?who) might be connected with this.

Apparently there are other chairmen and deputies, names which have already disappeared from the political foreground, but also names, which are by no means in the background. Probably Dr (Koszewski) knows most on the subject of DIP, but he in turn doesn't say much. Either somebody will not let him, or professional secrecy to which he is pledged does not allow him.

From the radio programs in which Dr (Koszewski) appeared, we know that the organizational structure of the DIP is, as he says, a typical (?tangle).

DIP members do not know, apart from themselves, who replies to questionnaires or who participates in its work. Contact is by mail. It is necessary to admit that this sort of explanation does not explain much; it only provokes fantasy and is the cause of even more intense guesswork. And since the situation is that a myth has been created around DIP -- in my view deliberately -- it was only a matter of time before propaganda exploiting this situation by our political adversary was heard.

This happened on the 1 March of this year. Radio Free Europe said that it was not till this date that, with a considerable delay, the text arrived in the West of an extensive statement which was published 1 week after the introduction of martial law in the form of an underground brochure by DIP.

This group came into being in the fall of 1978, and included many scholars, publicists, people of culture and social activists. Never formally recognized by the authorities, it published several penetrating studies which did not meet with the approval of the authorities.

Such was the introduction -- corresponding indeed to the expectations of the adherents of the myth. The introduction confirms all the guesses, although it explains absolutely nothing. After this introduction, the announced statement was read.

The locomotive of demagogy had started; an avalanche of lies had begun. But the minds of the listeners had already been prepared, been rendered harmless. The listener did not think; he listened. And after listening to this document by the scholars, he was left with no choice other than black despair: the Jaruzelski government can be compared only with the governments of Hitler and Pinochet; democracy is in the grave, and the economy [words indistinct].

Listeners to this program would even believe that coal extraction would fall by 50 percent, although in fact quite the reverse happened. Four days later Radio Free Europe transmitted the next program, in which it quoted a further fragment from the DIP, but it was nothing more than a shortened version of the report transmitted on the 1st.

This carelessness allows us to assume that the DIP report -- published underground 1 week after the declaration of martial law -- was in fact formulated in Munich, as indeed were other appeals and statements allegedly published in large quantities in Poland. It is however necessary to admit that Radio Free Europe hit the bullseye in the expectations of a certain group of people; it hit one of the matters not yet expressed in full. Perhaps then it is better not to give them such a chance, and explain everything ourselves.

ARMY DAILY INTERVIEWS DELEGATES TO VIENNA TALKS

AU101535 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6-7 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Jaroslaw Zukowicz interview with Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, head of the Polish delegation to the Vienna talks, and Col Dr Tadeusz Cepak, his deputy: "It is in the Interests of all Europe to Reach an Agreement" -- capitalized passages slantlines published in boldface; date and place not given]

[Text] THE VIENNA TALKS ON MUTUAL REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND WEAPONS IN CENTRAL EUROPE HAVE BEEN GOING ON SINCE 30 OCTOBER 1973, OR FOR NEARLY 9 YEARS. THE PARTICIPANTS, ON THE PART OF THE WARSAW PACT, ARE BULGARIA, THE CSSR, THE GDR, POLAND, ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND THE USSR, AND ON THE PART OF NATO, BELGIUM, DENMARK, GREECE, THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, NORWAY, THE FRG, TURKEY, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY. THE STATES WHOSE TERRITORIES SHOULD BE ENCOMPASSED BY THE REDUCTIONS (POLAND, THE GDR, THE CSSR, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG AND THE FRG), AS WELL AS THE STATES MAINTAINING THEIR ARMED FORCES ON THOSE TERRITORIES (THE USSR, THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN) ARE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE TALKS, AND THE OTHERS HAVE SO-CALLED SPECIAL STATUS.

THE TALKS ARE BEING HELD IN 2-3-MONTH ROUNDS. THE 26th SUBSEQUENT ROUND, WHICH IS CONTINUING TO DATE, OPENED ON 26 JANUARY 1982. IN VIEW OF THE IMPASSE IN THE TALKS, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN OVERCOME SINCE 1979, THE POLISH DELEGATION PRESENTED A JOINT INITIATIVE OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES -- THE DRAFT FIRST-STAGE AGREEMENT.

[Question] Comrade Ambassador, perhaps we should start from the genesis of the Vienna talks.

Ambassador Przygodzki: The genesis of the Vienna talks goes back to the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, thus to the period in international relations when the improved political climate and the developing East-West dialogue paved the road toward businesslike talks also encompassing subjects of the highest importance for each state, because they involved methods of successfully guaranteeing national security. The concept of the socialist countries, aimed at creating lasting foundations for peaceful coexistence not through increasing the military potentials of states, but through their reduction on the basis of mutual undiminished security of the sides, found then a broad response not only in international public opinion, but also in realistic Western governing circles. The awareness was increasingly common that the processes of political detente could not, in the long run, consolidate and develop while the arms race was further intensifying. The approximate military balance shaped between NATO and Warsaw Pact states provided a material premise for disarmament efforts. The socialist states sought to maintain that balance and to expand it on a lower level, particularly with regard to the nervous region of central Europe with the world's highest military concentration, at the line of direct contact between the two opposing military and political groups. Precisely that idea provided a basis for the Vienna talks.

However, it should be said immediately that the NATO countries from the beginning disputed the thesis about the existence of military balance in central Europe, and sought to obtain unilateral advantages. This was and is the main factor blocking progress in the talks.

[Question] How do the NATO states substantiate their line of behavior in this regard?

Colonel Cepak: The first disarmament proposals, presented by the sides, reflected two different schemes for reductions. The main goal of the NATO scheme is to change in its favor the approximate balance of forces maintained in central Europe. The concept of asymmetric reductions calling for significantly larger reductions in the forces of Warsaw Pact states has become a means to attain that goal. For example, in a proposal concerning reductions in Soviet and American forces, the NATO states demanded the withdrawal from the zone of 68,000 Soviet troops in exchange for the withdrawal of 29,000 American troops, and in the proposal concerning the so-called simplified reduction, presented at the end of 1979, they demanded the withdrawal of 30,000 and 14,000 troops respectively. In line with those proposals, the USSR should have withdrawn whole divisions (including armored ones) with their equipment, while the United States withdrew only units, subunits and individual soldiers; equipment belonging to the American troops withdrawn should have remained in the zone of reductions.

Under that scheme, Poland should have reduced 40 percent more troops than the Bundeswehr, the strongest army on the continent of Europe.

To substantiate their reduction scheme, the NATO states allege that Warsaw Pact forces are numerically superior. Very eloquent in this respect is the evolution of the evaluation of the numerical strength of Warsaw Pact forces in the zone. At the beginning of 1973, official American publications assessed that strength at 730,000 troops, and as conditions for practical talks were emerging, that number rose to 850,000. A few months later, in November 1973, that number already amounted to 925,000. Thus in less than a year the Western estimates of Warsaw Pact forces went up by nearly 200,000. While the talks were already in progress, another 50,000 were added to that figure without any convincing arguments. That was the way the myth about the superiority of the Warsaw Pact states was emerging to justify the NATO reduction concept.

It should be noted that, in the course of the negotiations, the sides twice presented their data about the numerical strength of land and air forces. In accordance with that data, by 1 January 1976 NATO forces in the zone numbered 981,000 troops, including 791,500 in land forces, and Warsaw Pact forces totaled 987,000, including 805,000 in land forces. According to data, by 1 January 1980 NATO forces numbered, respectively, 991,000 and 792,000, while Warsaw Pact forces numbered by 1 August 1980, respectively, 979,000 and 796,700 (after the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops from the GDR). The figures quoted speak for themselves. However, the West insists that the numerical "superiority" of Warsaw Pact land forces in central Europe amounts to 150,000. Meanwhile, the approximate general balance of forces, existing in central Europe both at the beginning of the talks and now, was repeatedly confirmed by Western experts and politicians, including Harold Brown, former U.S. secretary of defense, in his annual report to the Congress in January 1980. Thus the thesis about the numerical superiority of Warsaw Pact forces only served the Western reduction scheme, and the so-called problem of discrepant data is being used by NATO countries practically to block and hamper an agreement.

[Question] What is the attitude taken to this issue by the socialist countries participating in the talks?

Colonel Cepak: While proceeding from real grounds (including official data), the socialist states presented their realistic concept of equivalent reductions based on the principle of mutuality, and of the possible participation in reductions of all states from the two political and military groups directly involved in the talks. It guarantees decreased troop concentration and permits maintaining the balance of forces, and thus does not diminish the security of any side. In this way it complies with the cardinal principle of disarmament agreements.

To start with, for example, Warsaw Pact states moved to carry out uniform three-stage reductions in the numerical strength of about 17 percent on each side. As a result of this step, the numerical strength of forces in the zone would drop by about 300,000 troops and a significant amount of weapons, including nuclear, would be eliminated.

Successive initiatives presented by Warsaw Pact states at the Vienna forum elastically modified the principal concept. A number of attempts were also made to clear up the so-called divergent numerical data which the West linked with a new demand to obtain an insight into the organizational strength of our forces, thus exceeding the needs of the talks.

While accepting a reduction in land forces alone, the delegations of the socialist states demand that a ceiling be fixed for the numerical strength of air forces, which are formidable in central Europe. The point is to rule out the possibility of expanding those forces at the expense of the numerical strength fixed for land forces.

The point of the Warsaw Pact states is that the process of two-stage reductions be uniform as a whole, and that the approximately proportional participation of each state involved in the talks be guaranteed.

As has been said, the Warsaw Pact states consider that reductions in weapons and combat equipment are part of an agreement which is indispensible to check the arms race intensified by the West in Europe. The delegations of NATO states turn down reductions in weaponry, and thus they refuse to withdraw American weapons to the United States, pointing out that the distance from the United States to central Europe is longer than from Soviet western military districts. That thesis in its essence conceals other aspirations of U.S. militarist circles.

[Question] What is the effect of the arms race stepped up by the NATO states, and particularly by the present U.S. administration, on the Vienna talks?

Colonel Cepak: Notwithstanding the fact that NATO politicians, including President Reagan and his administration, declare their interest in reaching a reduction agreement, other disturbing phenomena prevail in their practical acts. What I mean is, first, the decision of the NATO council to create a new nuclear missile potential in Europe, and second, the conventional potential systematically increased in central Europe. For example, in accordance with the aforesaid H. Brown's report, in the period from 1976 to January 1980 the numerical strength of American forces in the FRG alone increased by 31,000. Point three is that the NATO states are building up their entire network of large depots with weapons and combat equipment. In addition to weapons depots for divisions with double bases [dywizje popwojnego bazowania], they are building additional armories in the western part of the reduction zone. Provisions have been made in the FRG to build depots and to prepare areas for garrisoning an additional six American divisions.

Those and a number of other measures intensifying the arms race in NATO countries necessarily affect the atmosphere and results of the talks in progress.

[Question] What kind of activity are the socialist countries presently undertaking in order to break the deadlock in the talks?

Ambassador Przygodzki: During the almost 9 years that the Vienna Talks have lasted, not for one monent have the socialist countries backed down from their efforts to break the standstill and find solutions acceptable to both sides. Concrete evidence of this attitude was a range of important concessions and many proposals by them which meet the stance of the West more than halfway. Of course, the principles of the undiminished security of both sides have to be respected. However, this compromising approach by the socialist countries has not been reciprocated by the Western participants up to now.

Right now, the socialist countries are laying particular emphasis on the need to move over from general discussion to concrete work on the text of the first stage agreement. Particular stress was laid on this in the communique from the meeting of the committee of ministers of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries last December. As the example of various international conferences shows, including those on the subject of international security and disarmament problems, this is a method which allows the quickest progress on the strength of the actual convergence of positions on many issues, and at the same time it makes possible identifying precise differences and finding the most effective solutions for them.

Intending to break the deadlock in the talks and to guarantee them measurable results by agreeing at the outset on at least a modest reduction in military potential, four socialist countries, direct participants in the talks, have recently put forward an important new initiative.

On 18 February the Polish delegation, acting in the name of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union, presented a draft for a "first stage agreement on a mutual reduction of arms and armaments as well as their accompanying resources in central Europe." Our mass madia informed the general public of the contents of this draft, so I will restrict myself to reminding you of what the draft foresees. It foresees that the USSR and the United States will carry out a first stage reduction in their land forces in central Europe by recalling home 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively in such a way that the security of all participants in the talks are undiminished. At the same time, all signatories of the agreement would place themselves under an obligation not to increase the general numerical strength of their armies in central Europe while the agreement is in force (that is, for 3 years).

The draft foresees a guarantee that the reduction process is carried out in its entirety by including in the first stage agreement an obligation by all participants to carry out a second stage reduction in their land forces by an amount approximately proportional to the general numerical strength of their armies in the area covered by the reductions, in order to achieve equal collective ceilings for the entire numerical strength of each side's armed forces at a level of 900,000 men on each side, consisting of 700,000 men in the land forces and 200,000 in the air forces.

In this way, no country's numerical armed strength may exceed 50 percent of the joint collective ceiling of each side; in other words, it should not be greater than 450,000. The draft also foresees an obligation by both sides to reduce their armaments in the second stage.

A separate chapter in the agreement defines the measures accompanying the reduction, which intend to ensure that the agreement is obeyed and at the same time serve to build up mutual trust.

In summing up, I can say that this is a comprehensive and well-balanced document which takes into account many of our Western partners' demands, bases itself on existing related matters and contains all the essential components for a first stage agreement. Right now it is a question of restarting constructive and sober discussion on this document without any further delay, so that it may become the collective and final text of the agreement.

[Question] Is Poland's domestic situation reflected in the talks?

Ambassador Przygodzki: In accordance with the mandate of the talks agreed on during the preparatory consultations in 1973, the subject of the Vienna negotiations is "the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments as well as their accompanying resources in central Europe." No country's internal affairs can be examined during these talks, including Poland's. This is all the more clear because the decisions made by the Polish authorities intending to overcome the domestic crisis do not change our stance in the Vienna talks one single bit.

Despite this, the NATO countries tried to introduce the situation in our country into the subject of the talks during the plenary meeting of the 26th round of talks by quoting extensive fragments of the NATO council's declaration of 11 January.

Our delegation expressed its sharp resentment of this open meddling in Poland's internal affairs, and pointed out that attempts to raise problems during the Vienna talks that have nothing at all to do with the subject of the talks can only further complicate them and make them more difficult.

We also pointed out in particular that confrontation and civil war in Poland, which were thwarted by the introduction of martial law, would have threatened peace and security in Europe and the world with immeasurable consequences. Therefore, the decisions the Polish authorities to restore domestic order with their own forces should be understood by all those who really wish for greater security and stabilization on our continent. We have the right to expect this particularly from those taking part in the Vienna talks, considering that the general aim of the talks, according to the words of the final communique of the preparatory consultations which had been accepted by concensus, is to bring about more stable relations and strengthen peace and security in Europe.

There is also no doubt that, contrary to the statements contained in the NATO council's declaration, it is not the Polish decisions (which threaten no country) that are creating a further deterioration in the international climate and harming efforts to halt the arms race, but the unprecedented campaign of pressure and blackmail that is being brought to bear against Poland by several NATO countries. It is not the activities of the Polish Government that undermine the climate of trust which is so essential for efforts at disarmament, but NATO's attempts to dictate to a sovereign country how it would solve its internal problems. These attempts are against the elementary principles of international law.

[Question] Nevertheless, have the internal difficulties Poland is going through not diminished our activity during the talks?

Ambassador Przygodzki: Obviously we now have to act under more difficult and complicated conditions. This does not mean we can afford to diminish our activity, particularly in matters concerning our security and the assurance of the right conditions for peaceful development.

As Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out during his Sejm speech: "Poland's fate depends on peace and a stability in political relations on our continent." This means that we must undertake all possible activity in order not to allow the existing balance of forces to waver, and by means of this activity we must support the foundations of peace in Europe and the world.

The Vienna talks directly concern exactly this problem, and therefore they have an important meaning for Poland's security. We are deeply convinced that reaching an agreement in Vienna is not only possible, but essential. This agreement would lower the level of military confrontation in a heavily populated area containing armed forces divided into two sides and opposing each other, equipped with the most destructive military technology.

Let proof of our active engagement in the Vienna talks be the fact I have already mentioned, that the joint initiative of four socialist countries -- the announcement of a draft for a first stage agreement -- has been presented by the Polish delegation.

We sincerely wish that this initiative, being a part of the widely conceived efforts of the socialist countries on a global and local scale to achieve military detente and disarmament, really leads to an agreement being reached in Vienna. This lies in the interests of the whole of Europe. There is no doubt that meaningful progress in the Vienna talks would also have considerably wider meaning. It would support activities aimed at breaking the current unfavorable way in which the international situation is developing, ease tension and improve the political climate in East-West relations.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE WITH CSSR

LD102206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Today marks the 35th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Poland and Czechoslovakia. The treaty was renewed before 20 years had elapsed on 1 March 1967. An inviolable principle of the allied treaty between Poland and Czechoslovakia is the unity of aim and aspirations, concerted activity aimed at strengthening the unity of socialist states, the implementation of integrated socialist integration, and active coordinated activities in foreign policy designed to consolidate the peace policy principles of the socialist countries and of broad international cooperation in the interests of detente and mutual security on the European continent. After 35 years since the conclusion of the treaty and after the many rich experiences which our parties and nations shared in this time, we can boldly say that the treaty has fully passed the test by serving the joint interests of the fraternal countries and the whole socialist community. Anna Andrzejewska interviews Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade, about Polish-Czechoslovak economic cooperation:

[Begin recording] [Question] How has economic and trade cooperation with Czechoslovakia shaped up in the postwar years?

[Answer] Czechoslovakia is one of our most important economic and trade partners. It is an exceptionally interesting partner. The reason for this is not only its developed industrial potential but also the close proximity to Poland. For 35 years this economic cooperation, above all trade cooperation, has been developing very dynamically. In 1980 we achieved a trade turnover amounting to almost R1.5 billion. This testifies to the close links between the economies of both countries. The past few years there was a certain weakening in the dynamism of the increase in our turnover. This stems, above all, from investment restrictions we are carrying out in Poland. This is having a direct effect on a reduction in investment imports of machinery and equipment from Czechoslovakia. It stands to reason that this is having an effect on the level of turnover. As regards 1982 we envisage turnover at R1.37 billion. Of course, this cooperation is not based solely on trade exchange but also on close links between our industries as a result of which mutual coproduction deliveries are implemented; for instance, in the tractor industry this cooperation also rests to a broad extent on the exchange of scientific-technical experience.

[Question] Over many years we have been giving construction and installation services to Czechoslovakia. Now this activity has somehow subsided for various reasons. What are the plans in this matter, Mr Minister?

[Answer] Indeed, exports of construction services to Czechoslovakia occupied one of the biggest positions in our exports. There were years in which these exports came to more than R100 million. At present in the protocol for 1980 we have agreed on R62 million. This does not stem from our small activity in this sphere in Czechoslovakia or from poor canvassing for orders, but it stems quite simply from the fact that our neighbors are also restricting construction in their own country.

[Question] For many long years we were producing tractors on the basis of a Czechoslovak license for the Zetor tractor. Then we were supposed to switch to Fergusons. But the production of Zetor tractors still goes on. Are there any more plans in this sphere?

[Answer] In the past few years this coproduction in the tractor industry has indeed decreased somewhat. But it is being continued and will be developed without any shadow of a doubt, particularly in the context of agricultural needs for tractors, of the Zetor type.

[Question] Over the past few years -- almost the last 10 years -- we had a negative trade balance with Czechoslovakia. We owe our southern neighbors quite a lot of money. How will the repayments of our debts look?

[Answer] We "owed" to be more precise, in the past few years, because of construction of the Prunerov power stations which we are carrying out there, these proportions of mutual deliveries were turned around. This is how one can sum up the balance: in the past few years we had a positive balance of payments in turnover with Czechoslovakia. In previous years this balance was very negative for a lengthy period. For 1982 we envisage that this balance will again be negative on the Polish side and will come to more than R30 million.

[Question] Can you say anything about this year's planned deliveries to our market from Czechoslovakia. I have in mind basic commodities. In 1980 when things suddenly began to look very empty on this market and when there were empty shelves in the stores, Czechoslovakia came to our aid. I would like to add that we similarly came to their aid when in the 1960's they had their own economic problems. How will this trade year look in financial relations?

[Answer] Imports of market commodities from Czechoslovakia will be carried out -- in the same way as in previous years -- in such areas as carpets, fabrics, furniture, pharmaceuticals, underwear, automatic washing machines and so on. On the subject of market commodities we must also mention raw materials.

[Question] We have a big copper agreement signed with Czechoslovakia. We export copper there.

[Answer] Indeed, copper articles are exported as part of this agreement but at the same time we import from Czechoslovakia so-called [word indistinct] sheet metal which consists above all of copper. As part of this copper agreement we also import cold-rolled sheet metal for our iron and steel industry. This is a range which is necessary for us. These deliveries balance each other out.

[Question] You mentioned, Minister, that this year we will have a negative balance of payments. We will again owe money to Czechoslovakia. How will we pay off this money. When do we have to pay it off? Or will we again purchase more this year than we can sell?

[Answer] Among others, this state of affairs is based on the great assistance from socialist countries. Despite a negative balance of payments we may not have to pay our debts either this year or in the next few years. The socialist countries are deferring payments on our negative balance of payments registered at the end of last year. Thus, we do not have to worry about paying off this debt [words indistinct]. Quite simply, if the conditions are right and we have the possibility of paying this debt in the next few years, then we will pay this debt. If not, then we will reach an agreement with our partners to pay after 1985.

[Question] Thank you for the interview, Minister.

[Answer] Thank you. [end recording]

PAP REPORTS ON TRADE CONTRACTS WITH USSR

LD102301 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 10 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Lesla Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar (PAP) — The Polish Foreign Trade Enterprise Universal has recently signed a number of (?contracts) with Soviet [word indistinct] which will help improve supplies to the Polish consumer market and secure work for some Polish industrial plants exporting to the USSR.

Under the contracts Poland will buy 180,000 Soviet-made refrigerators, 200,000 bicycles, and 1.7 million watches in 1982. Soviet deliveries of cutlery and camping equipment. [as received]

Poland will supply the USSR with 270,000 gas stoves. This contract will secure work for two big Polish manufacturers and their subcontractors.

Other items to be traded under the contracts include supermarket shopping carts, warehouse carts, and ventillation fans for textile machinery.

CSCE ENVOY REJECTS U.S. DELEGATES 'INTERFERENCE'

LD101116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The participants of the Madrid CSCE meeting on 9 March conferred in a drafting group and then at a plenary session. During the conference of the drafting group the Polish representative pointed to our contry's significant participation in drafting the introduction to the chapter dealing with CSCE principles. He stated that this text would be considered satisfactory.

At the plenary session Max Kampelman, chairman of the U.S. delegation, delivered a speech totally devoted to Polish internal matters. The U.S. delegate did not limit himself this time to the matter of trade unions but also criticized the Polish educational system, and especially the situation among Polish students. Kampelman also presented himself in the role of a defender of the Catholic Church.

Polish Delegate Wlodzimierz Konarski decisively rejected the interference of the U.S. representatives in our internal matters. It appears, stated the Polish representatives, that the United States would only accept such a situation in which the Polish Government and authorities would stop dealing with matters of the country, leaving this to the American administration.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONTINUES SERIES ON RFE, CIA

LD082246 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Mar PAP -- Today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU carries the third article in the series "Free Europe and the CIA", devoted to the activities of "Radio Free Europe" run by the CIA. The author of the article writes that the radio station's files list about 62,000 Polish citizens, giving all their personal details and encompassing people from various strata. They are the source of knowledge on how to elaborate and prepare the main direction of the propaganda blows against Poland and who should be used to implement these tasks. It appears from direct reports that the leadership of the CIA and "Radio Free Europe", acting on orders from American executive bodies, have outlined the following directions the anti-Polish blow is to take in the spring of 1982: First of all a broad and resolute polemical discussion is to be waged against the decisions of the PZPR Central Committee Seventh Plenum. The discussion on the draft program declaration is to be used to create differences of opinion within the party and to push the party out of the most important positions.

The theory alleging that "Marxism-Leninism has come to an end" should be pressed home with all force. Party members are to try to transform the PZPR into a liberal party of a social-democratic type with an opposition permanently working from within it.

Another trend to be intensifed in the propaganda of "Radio Free Europe" is connected with the Roman Catholic Church. The task is to create a climate with the help of subversive broadcasts in which the church might turn into an opposition force politically.

The third direction of propaganda concerns sociopolitical questions. The situation of the working woman, questions of price rises, economic reform and worker self-management will all be used to a large extent for "heating up" opposition sentiments. In connection with the announcement of the government proposals on trade unions, there is outlined the fourth direction of "black propaganda". Apart from lauding "Solidarity" and demanding the release of all internees and also the restoration of "Solidarity" in its former form, the new CIA directives for "Radio Free Europe" envisage forcing through such practical decisions in Poland as would lead to resumption on a factory scale of the activity of trade unions which would not be influenced by local party organizations. A constantly developing subversive direction of the radio station is slander of the USSR and other socialist countries, and also attacks on the foundations of Poland's class alliances.

DAILY SCORES 'OUTRAGEOUS ANTICOMMUNISM' IN U.S.

LD101514 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 10 Mar 82

["Where Is Washington's Policy Heading To?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar (PAP) -- "The forces of the 'New Right', creating Washington's policy and mapping out its directions, are expressing the aspirations of the armament industry and the Pentagon, or the military-industrial complex, and are propagating outrageous anti-communism in the ideological and social sphere. They have embarked on an anti-communist crusade aimed in the first place against the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community as the mainstay of the world revolutionary process," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY in an article headlined as above.

"The views and actions set out by Senator J. Helms and his like have become the ideological and philosophical foundation of 'Reaganomics' -- the Reagan administration's economic and political practice -- which has been exerting influence on relations inside the United States and also adversely affecting international relations and the domestic situation of countries on which America is focusing its attention, of which Poland is but one example," ZYCIE WARSZAWY went on.

"In this context, all the haranguing about the [words indistinct] stand up to the 'Soviet threat', a term covering allegations of 'Soviet military superiority', 'threat of Soviet intervention', 'Moscow's hands', etc., turn out to be nothing but pure propaganda fiction and a smokescreen. They are concocted and circulated in order to extort consent from nations and capitalist states to bow to the rule of exploiting regimes and Washington's hegemony and to step up armaments so that the military-industrial complex might boost its profits.

"There are any signs to suggest that Poland has been chosen as testing ground for the effectiveness of the 'New Right's' conception which envisages undermining the socialist community and the world revolutionary process, as well as 'disciplining' the Western world under Washington's aegis. This explains the undisguised aggressive anti-Polish measures which bear all the marking of inadmissible interference in our domestic affairs, the economic war, and the shock experienced by Washington and its allies after their plans were shattered through the introduction of martial law in Poland on 13 December 1981," said the daily.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO MEXICAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU101052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The message addressed by the CC of the RCP to the participants in the first congress of the Mexican Unified Socialist Party, to the party's militants and to the friendly Mexican people, printed on March 10 by the Romanian press, reads among other things:

The Romanian Communist Party, Romania's working people have greeted with satisfaction the decision of the five political parties and organizations to unite in a single revolutionary party of the Mexican working class -- the Mexican Unified Socialist Party. We express our conviction that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Mexican Unified Socialist Party will witness a strong development, will go down as an important contribution to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between Romania and Mexico, will serve the interests of the two parties and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, disarmament, national security and independence, international understanding and collaboration.

Today, when peoples' peace and quiet are threatened by the danger of a new devastating war, it is more necessary than ever before for all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces everywhere to work together for halting the arms race, for general disarmament, nuclear, first of all, for the resumption and deepening of the process of detente, cooperation and peace. In conclusion, the conviction is expressed in the message, that the present congress and the resolutions to be adopted will determine an ever greater increase of the force and capability of action of the Mexican Unified Socialist Party.

DPRK DELEGATION STOPS OVER, MEETS VERDET

AU072035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] On its way to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, a DPRK party-government delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee Politburo of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and premier of the DPRK State Administrative Council, stopped over in Bucharest tonight. The delegation further includes Comrades Yun Ko-pok, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the KWP Central Committee; Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Chung-il and Yi Yong-chang, deputy minister of external economic affairs.

The delegation was met at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea. Also present was DPRK Ambassador to Bucharest Sin In-ha.

The leader of the delegation conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, warm greetings and best wishes for health and success in his activities from Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK. Expressing thanks, the Romanian prime minister conveyed to Comrade Kim Il-song warm greetings and best wishes for health and success on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

At the friendly talk that ensued, the sides recalled with satisfaction the good relations of close friendship and cooperation established between our parties, countries and peoples, and stressed the special role played by meetings at the highest level for expanding and deepening these relations. They also emphasized their mutual desire to develop this manysided cooperation in the interests of our parties, countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace, security and national independence, and cooperation among nations. A dinner was given for the guests.

RCP'S CAZACU RECEIVES DOMINICAN DELEGATION

AU082035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on March 8 the delegation of the Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union [UPA] of the Dominican Republic made up of Ignacio Rodriguez Chiappini, vice-president of the UPA, and Juan B. Mejia, member of the UPA direction, vice-president of the Dominican Workers' Party, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the current and future prospects of the two parties and aspects of the political international life were approached. The talk passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIAN MUSLIM DELEGATION VISITS KUWAIT

AU082030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait City, 8 Mar (AGREPRES) -- The chairman of the National Assembly of Kuwait, Muhammad Yusuf al-Adasani, received on Monday the delegation of the Muslim denomination of Romania led by Mufti Iacub Mehmet, now on an official visit to that country.

Reference was made on the occasion to the good relations existing between the two countries and peoples, to their upward course in the last few years, to Romania's active role in the efforts made towards a global, just and lasting political settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The delegation also met the minister of Islamic affairs, Ahmad Sa'd al-Jasir, other Kuwaiti personalities, and visited various social establishments and places of cult.

Received by Shaykh As-Sabah

AU092056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait City, 9 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, received the delegation of the Muslim community of Romania led by Mufti Iacub Mehmet, now on an official visit to that country.

On the occasion, the Kuwaiti head of state assessed that the meetings he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu contributed to the strengthening of the good relations existing between the two countries, expressing his hope that they would further develop in the interests of the two peoples, for the benefit and happiness of man.

Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah hailed the presence in Kuwait of the Romanian Muslim delegation whose visit is an expression of the deepening of the good relations existing between the two peoples on multiple planes. Likewise, he was appreciative of the conditions enjoyed by the Muslim population in Romania and of the freedoms they benefit from in observing its faith.

The Kuwaiti head of state showed interest in the message conveyed by the Romanian Muslim delegation on behalf of the Muslim community, conveying in his turn warm greetings and wishes of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

On the occasion stress was laid on the contribution Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu make to the global, just and lasting political settlement of the Middle East situation and to the building of an international climate grounded on understanding among peoples.

TODOROV BULGARIAN DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Arrival 10 Mar

LD101032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the SFRY Assembly a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov, has arrived in our country for a visit which will last several days. At Belgrade Airport the delegation was welcomed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Edina Residovic, a delegate in the Yugoslav Assembly; and several officials of the SFRY Assembly. Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and embassy officials also welcomed the delegation.

Talks With Markovic

LD102232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Bulgaria this evening expressed concern over the state of international relations brimful of dangers for peace and peaceful development of peoples. The need for a maximum effort in countering the arms race and for the renewal of universal detente was stressed. Within this context, the role and importance of the movement of non-aligned countries and their efforts for the preservation and strengthening of world peace were emphasized.

These assessments were voiced this evening in talks between the two countries' parliamentary delegations. The delegations were headed by president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and president of the National Assembly of Bulgaria Stanko Todorov who arrived here this morning, with his aides, for a visit to Yugoslavia.

Apart from international issues, the talks also encompassed an exchange of information on the development of the two countries and their bilateral relations. The two delegations expressed satisfaction at the level of relations and cooperation the two neighbouring countries had reached to date and joint interest in the further expansion and consolidation of relations and cooperation.

The delegations also considered questions in dispute between the two countries which objectively hinder the stengthening of cooperation. The Yugoslav side reiterated that under the conditions of full equality and with national rights fully secured, national minorities could be a factor of rapprochement and promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries. This is our stand both where the position of nationalities in our country and the position of parts of our nations who live as national minorities in neighbouring countries are involved, both where the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are involved, said Dragoslav Markovic.

BTA on Dinner Speeches

AU111012 Sofia BTA in English 0841 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (BTA) -- A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, arrived on an official and friendly visit here last night at the invitation of the federal parliament of Yugoslavia. The chairman of the federal parliament of Yugoslavia, Mr Dragoslav Markovic, gave an official dinner to the delegation last night, on which he and Mr Stanko Todorov proposed toasts.

Mr Markovic assessed the visit of the Bulgarian delegation as an expression of the common willingness to further the relations and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries. He pointed out that Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations in recent years have made a considerable progress in many spheres of life. The economic, techno-scientific, cultural and sports cooperation are developing successfully. The chairman of the federal parliament of

Yugoslavia said that, true to her policy of non-alignment and respect for the principles of independence, equality and noninterference, Yugoslavia is developing cooperation with all countries of the world, and especially with the neighboring countries.

"On these principles, with mutual respect for every difference, we are basing our relations with socialist Bulgaria and are willing to develop them", said he, recalling the Yugoslav stance on the outstanding questions between the two countries.

Mr Stanko Todorov said that the talks, which have started in Belgrade, express the mutual striving for expanding the ties and cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries and their readiness to make their contribution to the development of good relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. He noted that in recent years, in spite of some difficulties, Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations are developing successfully in general.

Said Mr Stanko Todorov: "We know that there are some outstanding questions in the relations between our two countries. Bulgaria has proposed repeatedly to clarify them scientifically and jointly, in order to reach at last some mutually acceptable decisions".

The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly noted that the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations in different spheres calls for seeking out new possibilities and more effective forms of cooperation. He emphasized that the Balkans are not isolated from European and world events. "Some imperialist countries are trying to destabilize the situation in this part of the world, to fan out again national hostilities and mistrust. We all need peace, tranquility, goodneighbourly relations, wide-scale and mutually advantageous bilateral and multilateral cooperation", underlined Mr Stanko Todorov.

The official Bulgaro-Yugoslav parliamentary talks began yesterday. The Bulgarian delegation visited the "J.P. Tito" memorial centre and laid a wreath at the grave of the Yugoslav leader. They also laid a wreath at the memorial of the unknown soldier in Belgrade.

KOSTIC HOLDS FINANCIAL TALKS WITH USSR ENVOY

LD111058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, has had talks with Nikolay Nikolayevich Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, on topical questions of cooperation between our country and the USSR in the field of finance and on current international monetary and financial developments. They noted that cooperation was developing successfully in areas of mutual interests on the basis of well-established principles of cooperation between the two countries.

LCY BODY APPROVES DOLANC, GRLICKOV TRIP REPORTS

LD102252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session in Belgrade today. Dr Aleksandar Grlickov was in the chair.

The session approved the report submitted by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on his talks with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], and other members of the leadership of the PCI. Dolanc visited Italy at the invitation of the PCI Central Committee's foreign policy research center. The talks dealt with questions of the international situation and of the workers' and progressive movement in the world, with the LCY's and PCI's activities in their own countries and with bilateral cooperation between the two parties.

At the session, the commission also approved a report submitted by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on his talks with Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee Presidium, and other JCP officials. Grlickov recently visited Japan at the invitation of the JCP Central Committee and on that occasion held talks on the LCY's and JCP's international activities and bilateral cooperation between the two parties. The talks also dealt with the Japanese and Yugoslav communists' activities on the international scene.

FEDERAL CHAMBER ON SELF-MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Dusan Bogdanov Report

LD101418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The current discussion on responsibility for self-management is due to an increased public interest in this problem and also to the fact that at the end of our mandate we are dutybound to evaluate our work, especially as it affects our socioeconomic development and economic stabilization. This was stated by Dusan Bogdanov, chairman of the Committee for Labor and Health, in his introductory report at the session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Aasembly.

Our economic difficulties have been caused mostly by unfavorable economic developments around the world. However, he stressed, the fact cannot be denied that many difficulties are a consequence of the irresponsible implementation of agreements and agreed policy, and sometimes of deviations in the essential questions of attitudes toward self-management.

Self-management responsibility, said Dusan Bogdanov, is not solely a question of discipline, nor is it merely a legal question. It is primarily a social attitude which is inseparable from self-management, just as self-management cannot be imagined and is unfeasible without responsibility. No one has the right, in the name of any kind of responsibility whatsoever, to abandon self-management to exempt himself from responsibility. In either case one would resort to another social relationship, and this would be tantamount to attacking the foundations of our society.

The fact that self-management responsibility is not only a disciplinary or legal question does not mean that we can give up either discipline of the application of legal stipulations. In both cases, said Bogdanov, obligatory responsibility is involved -- either for the conclusions, agreements and accords or for the law. During the discussion on this problem to date, it has been pointed out that we have an increasing number of accords and agreements that remain on paper. Violations are justified by various objective reasons, and it is thought that all these problems should be resolved by legislation. However, we know that in practice we also have many examples of laws not being respected.

We constantly say that social agreements are not respected, but we do not investigate what prompts this really irresponsible behavior. Perhaps agreements are signed under the pressure either of deadlines or threats that without them some plans will not be carried out. The situation with the law is similar. In some environments there are even times when it is publicly discussed whether or not laws should be respected. This so-called democracy does not befit a self-management society, said Dusan Bogdanov.

As far as the reasons behind the lack of responsibility are concerned we must say [words indistinct] the violation of the constitutional principle that no one can prevent the worker from deciding about his work and about the overall social reproduction. The main forms of non-self-management conduct are accurately defined by the Constitution as "bureaucratic arbitrariness and technocratic usurpation," and this is manifested in practice as "bypassing the delegate system." This is why it is difficult, said Dusan Bogdanov, to ask for and implement self-management responsibility of workers for lack of consultations and for nonfulfillment of the agreements if the workers have not come closer to the tables at which things are discussed and decided. During the discussions held so far, many examples have been given of the most important decisions being taken by narrow groups of people. They decide what will be built where, how foreign currency will be secured or losses covered, or which way to put off commitments of those organizations which, because of the impact of poor evaluations, do not achieve the desired results.

It was stressed in the discussions that the influence is growing of various administrations which seriously restrict economic laws and hamper the self-management pooling of labor and resources rather than encouraging it. The word "etatism" is mentioned more and more, but I think that what is involved is a greater ability of social forces to uncover this kind of alienation of social power.

In this action, said Dusan Bogdanov, we must also clarify one spurious dilemma -- whether first to resolve the difficulties or to bring up the question of responsibility. I believe that we must give priority to activization and to the delineation of all responsibilities, because then we will be able to extricate ourselves from difficulties more easily.

Discussions, Decisions

LD102146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly, chaired by Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, today discussed responsibility and delegate decision-making in associated labor. The introductory report on the responsibility in associated labor and in decision-making was submitted by Dusan Bogdanov. Afterwards an extensive and meaningful delegate discussion was held on the subject of responsibility. The Federal Chamber today also discussed the socioeconomic position of women in our society and adopted conclusions on the activity of judiciary organs in the implementation of stabilization measures. The delegates also adopted several legal enactments and decisions.

The first participant in the discussion about responsibility was Djiltene Salcini (from Kosovo). She told the delegates that in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, responsibility in associated labor and in delegate decision-making is not implemented in the way it is envisaged in the Law on Associated Labor. Deviant conduct is present, particularly with regard to the application of the Law on Associated Labor. However, in organizations of associated labor where self-management relations are developed, the level of responsibility is just about satisfactory. In those organizations where self-management exists as it were, on paper only, responsibility is not developed... [TANJUG ellipses]

Bozin Jovanovic, a delegate from Montenegro, drew attention to the delays in concluding social accords on which development as a whole vitally depends. Admittedly, there are objective difficulties whereby in a fairly complex economic situation and against a background of a shortage of a number of articles, agreements are made and adhered to. But delays cannot be always justified by referring to the situation. This is why there are frequent cases of the agreements on reciprocal deliveries of goods being scrapped; this applies mostly to raw and production materials. This is done suddenly, without due notice or in whichever way the agreement envisages this to be done. The signatories who incur losses as a result normally do not elect to go to arbitration, assuming that later on things may be even more difficult for them, so they accept new prices, foreign exchange blackmail, and so forth.

Boro Petkovski, a delegate from Macedonia, stressed that political appeals to increase the awareness of the people and responsibility cannot help a great deal, particularly since we cannot call the workers to account because of the nonimplementation of the agreed policy when we allow them to decide only about some questions of extended reproduction. The workers behave very responsibly toward the issues about which they themselves decide. We ourselves put them into a position of lack of responsibility because we have not made it possible for them fully to decide about work and the results of work.

A similar view was put forward by Ilija Djukic, a delegate from Kosovo. He stressed that the real topic for discussion should not be the responsibility of the working class, but its role. In fact it is the working class which has the right to call us to account, and not the other way around. We keep saying that the conclusions of the most responsible organs are not carried out. To all intents and purposes this means that the position of the working class has not changed essentially, and that we have not placed it in a position where it can decide so that we can afterwards call it to account.

At the end of the discussion the chamber decided that the SFRY Assembly commission for monitoring the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor, bearing in mind all the the suggestions put forward so far and the proposals made at today's session, should prepare conclusions on this very important question for a future chamber session.

Following a report by Josip Hajdukovic, a discussion was held during the chamber session on the position of women in Yugoslavia.

Zora Tomic, president of the conference on matters concerning the social position of women of Yugoslavia, said, among other things, that in daily life we still come up against vestiges of old awareness and also against opposition to the position of women in our society for which we have opted in all our political documents and in the SFRY Constitution. What is at stake is not legal equality and formal equating of the position of women and men in the process of social transformation, but also the creation of the conditions for the implementation of the rights and duties of men and citizens in our self-management society. Unfortunately, said Zora Tomic, we have not yet come out of the patriarchal and state-protective notion about women. This is in fact the renunciation of an enormous social force and also a strategic question of the development of our society and of the involvement of all human potential.

The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly also adopted conclusions on the promotion of the socioeconomic position and role of women in self-management society today. Although certain results have been achieved in this respect, the chamber judged that the results are still not in line with the real material and social conditions and possibilities.

The chamber also adopted conclusions relating to activity by judicial organs in carrying out the economic stabilization measures.

The Federal Chamber accepted a proposal to adopt a law on changes and supplements to the law on special conditions for granting credit for investments by emergency procedure. This law was adopted at today's session. As a result of the new law, the amount an investor has to contribute when taking credits goes up to between 10 and 20 percent, depending on the type of investment. The amount to be contributed to investments for projects and for buying equipment based on imported raw materials has gone up the most, from 50 to 80 percent. The amount to be contributed for investments in economic projects in priority activities goes down from 40 to 20 percent, and from 20 to 15 percent for the purchase of equipment for priority activities.

The chamber also used emergency procedure to adopt a law to supplement the law on establishing and distributing general receipts and income. According to the provisions of these supplements Yugoslav refineries are being allowed to reconcile last year's losses -- which arose following changes in currency and interest rates on short-term credits and amounted to about 12 billion dinars at the start of October -- by raising prices this year and next. At the same time the chamber asked the Federal Executive Council to take the necessary measures immediately in order to improve the refineries' economic position and to ensure that they do not get into the same position this year as a result of changes in currency rates.

The Federal Chamber went on to adopt a proposed law changing the law on the Edvard Kardelj Award. It was not possible to award this significant tribute in January this year for the first time, and today's adopted changes provide for the presentation of the award in 1983, thereby creating the possibilities, as was said in the explanation of the law, to involve certain social factors, as well as the broad Yugoslav public, in preparations for granting this award. This is all the more important because the granting of the first award marks out future work and creates its prestige and authority, as well as setting criteria.

At the end of the session the Federal Chamber adopted proposals to adopt a law on the proclamation of national mourning in the SFRY; a decision to establish programs of statistical research in 1982; and an initiative on concluding a social agreement on the joint bases of the system of self-management pooling of labor and resources to satisfy joint needs in social activities.

BAKARIC RECEIVES AWARD ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD102330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, President of the SFRY Presidency, presented the Order of Yugoslav Star with Sash to Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a ceremony in Zagreb today.

This highest sign of recognition was conferred on Dr Bakaric by the SFRY Presidency on the occasion of his 70th birthday for his many years of revolutionary work, exceptional contribution to the building of the SFRY, development and strengthening of our citizens' awareness in the struggle for building socialism, consolidation of our nations' and nationalities' togetherness and our country's independence, and making a significant contribution to the consolidation of peaceful cooperation and friendly relations between the SFRY and other states.

Dr Bakaric was first addressed by Jakovic Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, who said that the revolution had taken hold of Vladimir Bakaric in the early thirties, during which he grew up building all his intellect, character and morals.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, said the following when presenting Dr Bakaric with the Order of Yugoslav Star with Sash:

"Dear Comrade Vlado, it is a great honor for me, and at the same time it gives me great pleasure, to be able to present you with the Order of Yugoslav Star with Sash, which has been conferred on you by our Presidency.

"In the life of every revolutionary and fighter, especially one as meritorious as you are, there are moments when we, your co-fighters, should also express due recognition, because we normally discuss and solve problems and exchange views while mutual expressions of recognition are very rare. Comrade Tito paid tribute to you as his closest collaborator 10 years ago on your 60th birthday. Today, in the company of all the members of the SFRY Presidency, who together with you bear responsibility for settling problems in Yugoslavia in this period, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and all the highest-ranking leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, we pay you tribute and express our gratitude.

"After Comrade Jakov Blazevic's well chosen words, I would like on this occasion to point out just one thing which is of particular value to all of us. As far back as before the war you indebted many of us and at the same time filled us with admiration with your profound knowledge of the deepest development and contradictions in which the world was developing, with your knowledge of all the protagonists, of all the forces which were in action at the time and which were seeking solutions to contradictions and ways out of blind alleys in which the world found itself in the period of the general crisis of capitalism. You filled us with admiration with your deep, one may say encyclopaedical, knowledge of the ways these contradictions reflected in very different ways and yet, in essence, in the same direction in different parts of the world.

"Even then we highly valued and made use of your knowledge and ability to link developments in Yugoslavia and the contradictions in which people of Yugoslavia had found themselves and from which they were trying to find a way out of developments in the world and to make sure, on your part, together with Tito, together with the entire leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party, that we should become involved in the most progressive processes of the world at that time and on that basis, in alliance with and relying on them, to ensure victory in our war of national liberation and our socialist revolution.

"Now the spread of socialist phenomena, socialist elements and socialist forces is in full swing. Socialism has become the world social process. The destiny of mankind depends on the extent to which socialism will become democratized in all the countries, the extent to which democratic relations will be achieved on an equal footing between

socialist countries. All these abilities which you have developed and the incomprehensible energy with which you have always been able to follow specific conditions where these processes are developing make you all the more valuable to us,

"Even more valuable is your knowledge and your help in keeping abreast of changes in the world and enabling us, through achieving socialist self-management and socialist self-managing democracy and pursuing our nonaligned policy, to help realize what we consider to be democratization of relations between socialist countries, democratization in the development of socialism and in creating the conditions to attain in the present-day international relations the sovereignty of every people and every state and their right to control their own natural wealth and the conditions and results of their labor, to hold their own destiny in their hands.

"Being what you are you have always been able to react to those in our study of history who draw conclusions from individual elements in a positive manner, those who try to assemble individual, unconnected events in a manner lacking all that is typical of Marxism into a whole and declare this to be historical truth.

"Being what you are, you have been and still continue to be our firm mainstay in our orientations through which we seek solutions to overcome the contradictions between necessary labor and surplus value, through which we seek solutions to contradictions in socialist transformation of the countryside and the development of production that will ensure that one of these days village farms will be included in socially organized production based on highly productive production. You are also our great mainstay and help in the development of all forms of the sociopolitical system of socialist self-managing democracy which we are introducing today, on the basis of the Constitution and our other orientations, and especially on the basis of the LCY's documents.

"We all wish that your health will improve and you will be better and better and develop your creative energies which we need so much, and find your full satisfaction in doing so, because we know that this will continue to be your greatest satisfaction and happiness in life. At the end of my felicitation, allow me to present you the decoration."

Expressing gratitude for this high recognition, Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said:

"Comrade presidents, allow me first of all to thank you, to thank you, Sergej, and through you the whole of the SFRY Presidency for this high decoration and for what you have told me here, and to thank you, Jakov, for bringing together such a wonderful company, so many of my friends, acquaintances and co-fighters for Tito's policy on the realization of socialism and placing Yugoslavia in its present position in the world.

"Ten years ago Tito presented me an order, also here in Zagreb, when I had, just as now, recovered from a serious illness. On that occasion I gave him my 'curriculum vitae;' the only thing I failed to mention was Jakov's teacher in Gospic. I mentioned everything else and some of these things continued to drag on until today. I admitted, as the saying goes, even some of the shortcomings in my life. I told Tito on that occasion that in considered my admission as placing me under an obligation to continue to strive on the same road. Now I would like to say to you: I should gladly tell you that I am under such an obligation, but I do not know if I will be able to meet it. We will have to find a point in the middle, where there is actual scope for what I can still do.

"It is true that today we live in a world which has even changed in the past 10 years. During these 10 years we lost Tito, who showed us the way and was the creator of this Yugoslavia and leader of the working class in Yugoslavia. We lost such creators of socialist relations as Edvard Kardelj and Veljko Vlahovic and such fighters as Stevo Doronjski, Veselinov and many others. This has, naturally, thinned our ranks down somewhat and confronted us with fresh tasks, not just of continuing along Tito's road, because all this is the continuation of Tito's road, but of having creative continuity which will further develop Tito's thought, which fits the present situation and puts new tasks in front of us.

The world has also changed since then and continues to change from day to day. At that time socialism began to be the dominant force in the world. Today it is still growing. It is growing and is experiencing terrible troubles in connection with this return of the world to bloc divisions, this tendency of the world to continue to develop in a conflict between blocs and so forth and so forth. Where is our task to follow the road of consolidation of peace, the road of consolidation of democratic relations between states and between people? Well then, now is the time for all of us to prove ourselves in this respect.

"Thank you once more. Thank you, comrades, all of you who have come here to remind me that I am still alive and that I must go on working," Dr Vladimir Bakaric said at the end.

The presentation of the decoration in the palace in Radic Square in Zagreb was attended by Sergej Kraigher and Peter Stambolic, president and vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Fadilj Hodza, Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Radovan Vlajkovic and Vidoje Zarkovic, members of the Presidency; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Dusan Alimpic, Bosko Krunic, Branko Mikulic, Hamdija Pozderac, Nikola Stojanovic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Milos Minic, Lazar Mojsov, Josip Vrhovec, Franc Popit, Angel Cemerski and Adm Branko Mamula. The ceremony was also attended by Milka Planinc, Jure Bilic, Milutin Baltic and the most prominent officials of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the town of Zagreb, as well as by representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army.

SERBIAN SAWP SESSION ON KOSOVO EMIGRATION

LD110150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- Trust is much more easily lost than regained. This old maxim was restated at today's session of the Coordinating Committee for Intranational Relations of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference. It was noted during a discussion on the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo that the shaken intranational trust could only be restored through a program of concrete measures and actions, in which the greatest burden and responsibility had to be borne by the subjective forces in the province.

The question of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is not a question which concerns the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo or the Socialist Republic of Serbia alone. It also concerns the consequences of a broader and longer-term counter-revolutionary and nationalist action which strikes at the foundations of all-Yugoslav togetherness -- at brotherhood and unity and the national equality of nations and nationalities. This has nothing to do with national pride, sensitivity or blood links between the Serbs and their compatriots who are leaving Kosovo, but represents a question which concerns all and is vital for the stability of the whole country.

At its session today the committee considered the well-known "Report on the Causes of the Emigrations of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo" and an analysis of the causes of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins which had recently been approved by the provincial assembly. The committee expressed support for the proposed measures and pointed out that the measures should be even more concrete and binding and that, in particular, anybody exerting pressure aimed at forcing people to emigrate should be most sharply branded and punished.

Sabit Jakupi, chairman of the Commission for Intranational Relations of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, stressed that all citizens and honest people in Kosovo had to understand that halting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins was their prime and most important task because it represented the prerequisite for restoring the shaken intranational trust. An atmosphere favoring the broadest action aimed at carrying out this task had begun to be created. All the earlier dilemmas as to whether there was any emigration under pressures or not and whether this had all been caused by economic considerations had been eliminated or dismissed.

Jakupi pointed out the need to coordinate a number of proposals for measures arising from the "republican" and "Kosovo" material, especially the parts which refer to the possible return to Kosovo of the Serbs and Montenegrins who had already emigrated.

The pressures aimed at forcing people to emigrate, according to Svetosar Tadic, chairman of the Coordination Committee for Intranational Relations of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, do not consist only of threats, physical attacks and similar acts of violence. The main task in fact is to establish full and real equality for all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo. Equality was violated at the expense of the Serbs and Montenegrins for several years with the blessing of a considerable number of communists. From the justified aspiration to put the suppressed national entity of the Albanians in an equal position, the other extreme was reached, whose consequences were even graver than those of the first. In this connection, Tadic gave as an example that 2,300 people had emigrated from the municipality of Urosevac, only 1 of whom stated that he had emigrated under pressure, while the majority gave economic reasons, especially employment.

However, this was a matter of inequality in employment and of creating unbearable conditions for the Serbs and Montenegrins and other non-Albanian people to live in. Data shows that in the 1972-1974 period 64 percent of the employed were Albanians and 25 percent Serbs, in the 1976-1978 period 83 percent Albanians and 9.3 percent Serbs and in the 1978-1980 period as many as 92 percent Albanians and as few as 5 percent Serbs. Similar phenomena are to be found in the field of information, students enrollment, granting of loans, accommodation in hostels.

[Name indistinct] Rajsic said that in the discussions about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins (?in the) working bodies of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia quite a few examples were quoted of members of other nations and nationalities, such as Romanies, Hungarians and Croats, also emigrating under pressure. Rajsic noted that the federal public prosecutor is authorized to take certain measures in cases of [word indistinct] in prosecuting certain criminal acts, of which there were quite a few in Kosovo, but that this authority was not used advantageously. It could be called a kind of omission when, although the Serbian Constitution established that [words indistinct] rights of man and citizens are applied in a unified way to the whole republic, the provisions of the law on only 20 criminal acts are applied in a uniform way [words indistinct].

Mateja Jelenkovic warned that the public is being deceived by the impression that Kosovo is "dangerous territory," and that visits, both private and public, should be avoided. This "fame" must be overcome resolutely for this merely plays into the hands of irredentist pressures and hinders the stabilization of the situation and the rapid development of the province.

Ahmet Buljabasic said that mild or non-existent penalties for (? Albanians) who commit various crimes against Serbs and Montenegrins were inadmissible, since in other environments there is the rule that all those guilty of conflicts of an intranational nature are punished much more severely. [Words indistinct] meetings about emigration should no longer be held at the provincial level but in local communities. There one should use (?socio-) political action to ensure that (?all those who have been in Kosovo and other areas since the revolution) are protected [words indistinct].

In the discussion, in which Selim Selimi, Vlajko Soskic, Dragomir Mojicevic and Vukasin Stambolic took part, several figures were quoted which demonstrate most dramatically the degree of pressure and objective long-standing threat to Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. Today's discussion also noted that among working people and citizens, as well as among communists, the question is (?being raised) of the broader responsibility of the most responsible people in the province and that quite a few (?think) that this had been dealt with "quite lightly." In this connection it was pointed out that one should not dig around all the biographies but nor should the logic of "what has been, has been -- now we will do things differently" be valid.

SCHOOLCHILD SENTENCED FOR ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

AU101349 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Mar 82 p 8

[M.P. report]

[Text] Vranje, 8 Mar -- Ameti Burhamedin, a fourth-grade pupil of the Presevo Skenderbeg education center, has been sentenced to a 2-year prison term for the crime of spreading hostile propaganda.

According to the charges contained in the indictment, which he admitted in full, some time ago Burhamedin wrote two hostile leaflets in which he belittled the name and work of Josip Broz Tito and extolled Enver Hoxha. One part of the contents of the leaflets was inspired by the irredentist motives and in it Burhamedin advocated the idea of Kosovo as a republic. Burhamedin placed both leaflets on pupils' desks.

In passing the sentence, which could amount to a prison term of up to 10 years for this type of crime, the three-member criminal council of the Vranje District Court presided over by judge Dusan Mitrovic was guided by the fact that the defendant is young, has not been sentenced previously, and has fully confessed his crime. The fact that the leaflets placed on the pupils' desks could not be read by a large number of people was also considered a mitigating circumstance.

POPIT SPEAKS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CENTRALISM

AU101700 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Mar 82

[Vlado Slamberger report on speech by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, in Ljubljana on 4 March]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 4 Mar -- "In connection with the problems appearing in our society, even some communists of Ljubljana Center have demanded to know why the party does not solve these matters and why responsibility is not more intense. Of course, responsibility must be intensified, but first of all the communists who work in the political system must assume responsibility for themselves, for it is not possible for the communal conference of the League of Communists to solve every problem. The shortcoming of our work is that individual communists do not fulfill their tasks," Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, said in the discussion at the program and election conference of the communal organization of the League of Communists of Ljubljana Center, which with its 13,000 members is one of the largest in the LCY.

The president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia also spoke about income links and mentioned positive achievements in this field, for new relations are being created. "If a few years ago you told Slovenes to invest in less developed republics and the province of Kosovo, nobody would want to hear about it," Franc Popit said. "It is no longer a problem now. Our work organizations are keen on joint investments, for these ensure their provision of raw materials and production materials. It is true, however, that the old manner of financing the less developed regions through the state, through credits and the fund for accelerating the development of less developed regions, still restricts this process to some extent. With income relations, much would be changed in foreign exchange husbanding, too."

Franc Popit also spike about Yugoslavia's present balance of payments difficulties. They are a consequence of the fact that Yugoslavia ensured its economic development by borrowing abroad as well as by increasing its primary money supply [primarna emisija denarja]. This was positive in past periods, when our country rose from being a backward state to a medium developed industrial state, and this provided for a higher economic growth.

Now the time has come for these loans to be repaid, Franc Popit stressed, and it is difficult primarily because many foreign loans were not used economically and were not invested in economic projects that would increase exports, so that the loans might be repaid, but in all sorts of projects. Such a policy, which did not consider that the loans will have to be repaid, is now, in the view of the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, hitting us with a vengeance and therefore it is no accident that the discussions about who will be the master over foreign exchange are hot.

Franc Popit resolutely rejected the reproaches directed against Slovenia for allegedly blocking the discussions about how to form the foreign exchange market. He stressed that the present circumstances, a foreign exchange market is an illusion. Slovene businessmen have also been deluded, thinking that they will take their foreign exchange to the bank and obtain foreign exchange from the bank, some of them also counting on an increase in the primary money supply. This is unrealistic. Even if we gathered all the foreign money exchange together, we could not manage in this way. At the same time, this does not mean that Slovenia is blocking a solution to the balance of payments problems connected with imports and exports. We are aware that these problems are very exacting, particularly since they concern the solvency of the state. We are merely in favor of resolving these problems on self-managing foundations and not on statist ones.

We have a law on foreign trade, but the federal administration is braking its implementation, Franc Popit continued. Not a single measure proposed by the federal administration complies with this law, which was adopted by consensus among the republics and provinces and which arises from the self-managing position and production relations of workers in our society. Who then is blocking it? If Slovenia resists a statis regulation of these problems, this does not mean that it does not recognize the problems which certainly exist. There are, for instance, some small republics which export little, but must contribute their foreign exchange share for oil purchases, whereupon they run out of foreign exchange to buy raw materials and must even stop production in some factories, which is not a simple thing. But this does not mean, Franc Popit said, that Slovenia is devoid of work organization which also have to stop their production and send their workers on unpaid leave. We know about these problems, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia said, and we are prepared to eliminate them, but not in a statist way, only in a self-managing one.

Franc Popit advocated that everybody should reveal their balance to the public, to the other republics, whereupon it will be possible to see how the foreign exchange market stands. Such a market certainly cannot be imagined to grant everybody a right to foreign exchange and also provide this foreign exchange. Even those work organizations in Slovenia that count upon a foreign exchange market should realize that such a proposition is unrealistic.

Franc Popit also spoke about slogans and excuses spreading in our society which in some way want to deny the self-managing position of the working man, alleging that the economic position is so difficult that matters cannot be resolved in a self-managing way, but that they must be resolved by the state. Such a proposition in our society would mean eliminating the worker from deciding about surplus value, although the Constitution says that workers decide on income, whether in dinars or in foreign exchange. In connection with the discussions arising about the solvency of our country abroad, some people would like to eliminate the constitutional position of the working man. Slovenia will never allow this, Franc Popit said. We are in favor of solving these difficult problems, but on a self-managing basis and not a statist one, which would mean a return to centralism. This does not concern just socioeconomic relations, but also political relations. These are attempts of centralization, unitarianism and a denial of the constitutional system, which we will not allow. Having said that there are some people who do not like self-management, and that there are some such in Slovenia, too, Popit warned the communists that they must be aware of such tendencies, under whatever mask they appear, and they must resist them.

CUIC ADDRESSES NAVY DISTRICT ELECTION MEETING

LD100748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Split, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the election conference of the Naval District's organization of the League of Communists which started in Split this morning, it was noted that significant results have been achieved over the past 4 years in the strengthening the moral-political standard and in raising the combat preparedness and readiness of the war and peacetime formations of our sea defense forces. Much has also been done in further improving the substance and form of the activity of the League of Communists and in consolidating ideopolitical awareness, revolutionary traditions and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

With reference to the vigorous activity in the field of ideopolitical training, Ivo Padovan, president of the committee, said that nearly 25,000 young people have completed courses in various forms of ideopolitical training over the past 4 years. Communists from the units and establishments of the Naval District called for building the kind of military discipline based on a high degree of awareness both on the need to defend and on the feasibility of defending our country and its social order.

Communists expressed themselves in favor of having this firm discipline be based on healthy, comradely human relations.

The conference also drew attention to the valuable achievements made with regard to more rational spending and saving of social resources. It was also pointed out that communists must be even more vigilant and resolute in opposing any hostile activities, especially those of the nationalist forces.

The conference of the communists of the Naval District is also being attended by Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the League of Communist organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and member of the LCY Central Committee; by Andjelko Kovacevic, member of Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and by Vice Admiral Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the Naval District.

Dane Cuic in his speech first stressed that this period had added more quality to the modernization of our defense potentials, preparedness of the cadres, and the deepening of the concept of all people's defense and its incorporation in the entire social system. After stressing the high degree of the moral political standard, Cuic emphasized that in this delicate stage of our society's development and in the very complex international conditions, the Yugoslav People's Army has been the party's and society's reliable mainstay in defending the revolution. Cuic stressed moreover, it could be said that in the course of this our army was exposed to a great and I would say severe test. Our army is also coming to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists without blemish because we succeeded in bringing the communist in line with the demands of the policy of economic stabilization. We were successful in very quickly reorienting ourselves toward economizing and we will do the same in the future as well, but with the demand that our readiness to accept restrictions and sacrifices is matched by others in our society.

The president of the Committee of the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army went on to say that it was possible to note with pleasure that the army had retained the party's beautiful tradition on communists' responsibility regardless of office. Stressing that this is a permanent principle, Cuic noted that it was also a guarantee that the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army would continue to be successful in carrying out its responsible function. He pointed out that, in transmitting communications between the leadership and the grassroots, there had been no attempt to hide shortcomings and mistakes, that the latter were not concealed and consequently that no surprises were possible. Speaking about the most important tasks, Cuic went on to mention the League of Communists ability to deal successfully with the causes of any negative phenomena, the need for discussions on the party's ability to win people's support for its policy, the need to transform awareness and the need to struggle for every man.

The president of the Committee of the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army went on to speak exhaustively about our country's international position, about the increasingly pronounced activity of external and internal enemies, and about relations between the blocs and great powers and their interest in Yugoslavia within the framework of the bloc policy. He also spoke about the implementation of the League of Communists' platform on Kosovo and the significance of the events in that socialist province of neighboring countries' attitudes toward Yugoslavia and relations in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

Vice Admiral Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the Naval District, then addressed the communists from the units and establishments of the Naval District. At the end of the session, the conference of the League of Communists of the Naval District elected a new committee consisting of 31 members and a Presidium of 11 members. Navy Capt Ivan Padovan was reelected president of the committee.

FOREIGN CONTRACTS SIGNED FOR ENERGY PROSPECTING

AU092130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 82 p 9

[D. Basara report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 4 Mar -- International contracts on further offshore prospecting for oil and gas in the Yugoslav part of the Adriatic were signed in Zagreb today. The contracts were signed between the Naftaplin work organization, which is a part of the INA composite organization of associated labor of Zagreb, and the AGIP company of Italy, the Chevron and Texaco companies of the United States and the Hispanoil company of Spain.

According to the contracts signed, the prospecting will be carried out jointly in the immediate vicinity of the Adriatic islands of Jabuka, Palagruz and Mljet in the next 4 and 1/2 years. The Naftaplin work organization and the AGIP company will carry out prospecting at all three locations while, in addition, the Chevron company will carry out prospecting in the area of Jabuka Island, the Texaco company in the area of Palagruz Island and the Chevron and Hispanoil companies in the area of Mljet Island.

In each of these arrangements, the Yugoslav partner's share will be 51 percent, in keeping with Yugoslav law. The past investments by INA-Naftaplin of about $30 million in each of the locations will count toward its share. The interest of foreign firms has been increased by the results of preliminary prospecting.

The foreign companies will divide their 49-percent share in investment and eventual profits at Mljet as follows: AGIP 50 percent, Chevron 30 percent and Hispanoil 20 percent. At Palagruz, AGIP and Texaco will go 50-50, and at Jabuka, Chevron will have 70 percent and AGIP 30 percent of the foreign share. The financial investment by the foreign companies will amount to $170 million.

The signing of the contracts was attended by Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and Strso Hristov, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

MONTENEGRO CENSUS DATA GIVEN BY NATIONALITY

LD090242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Titograd, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- Montenegro had 584,310 inhabitants on 31 March 1981, a 10.33 percent increase over 1971. This is the lowest growth rate in post-war censuses, but is still higher than average for Yugoslavia. A total of 400,448 people, or 68.54 percent, called themselves Montenegrins, an increase of about 1.5 percent over 1971. There were 78,080 Muslims, forming 13.36 percent of the population; 37,735 Albanians, forming 6.46 percent of the population; 19,407 Serbs, forming 3.32 percent of the population; and 6,904 Croatians, forming 1.18 of the population. In addition, there were 1,471 Romanies, 875 Macedonians and 564 Slovenes. Over 5 percent of the population of Montenegro, 31,243 inhabitants, called themselves Yugoslavs, while 1,602 people identified themselves by their region. The highest increase in population (281.46 percent) was noted among Romanies. The number of those identifying themselves as Yugoslavs also increased, while the number of Serbs decreased by about 20,000.